bill provides for the issue of $10,000,000 of stock in shares of $10 each. The Board of Finance has just perfected a plan for an equal division of the shares in the several States and Territories of the Union, by which it appears that New York is to have the honor of subscribing $1,130,000, while Pennsylvania gets $912,410; Ohio, $691,930; Illinois, $658,710; Missouri, $446,410; Indiana, $435,370; Massachusetts, $377,000; Kentucky, $342,600; Tennessee, $326,390; Virginia, $317,740; Iowa, $300,070; Georgia, $307,100; Michigan, $307,080; North Carolina, $277,850; Wisconsin, $273,530; Alabama, $258,540; New Jersey, $234,000; Mississippi, $214,720; Texas, $203,300; Maryland, $203,590; Louisiana, $188,590; South Carolina, $183,900; Maine, $162,580; California, $145,300; Connecticut, $139,300; Arkansas, $125,850; West Virginia, $114,640; Minnesota, $114,040; Kansas, $94,500; Vermont, $85,730; New Hampshire, $[illegible]; Rhode Island, $56,370; Florida, $48,690; District of Columbia, $34,170; Delaware, $32,490; Nebraska, $32,900; New Mexico, $26,830; Oregon, $22,300; Utah, $[illegible]; Nevada, $11,020; Colorado, $[illegible]; Washington, $6,210; Montana, $5,340; Idaho, $3,890; Dakota, $3,080; Arizona, $[illegible]; Wyoming, $2,360. The Commissioner and alternate Commissioner of each State and Territory are to have charge of the subscriptions until the entire amount has been made up. According to the rules which have been agreed to, it appears that one hundred clear days are to be allowed for the sale of shares. At the end of that time the books will have to be forwarded to Philadelphia. The Commissioners expect that the applications for stock will greatly exceed the sum required.

THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.

The Question of Self-Sacrifice Beneath its Wheels.

The Indian correspondent of the London *Times* recently wrote a letter in relation to the Juggernaut festival, in which he said he thought the cruel ceremonies hitherto in vogue were no longer common. In reply to this another gentleman writes:

"Your Calcutta correspondent has taken the Juggernaut festival under his protection, and seems nervously anxious to prove that self-immolation has ceased. Nevertheless, he has often to report 'fatal accidents,' where men are crushed under the wheels of the car, and not killed or injured in any other way. Having had a very long experience as a manager of zemindaries (estates) in Lower Bengal, a position which brought me into most intimate connection with the people, I have no hesitation in saying that the accident reported in the *Times* of the 13th of August, as having occurred at Serampore, was a case of self-immolation. A case that occurred in my own experience will illustrate the grounds of my belief. Some twenty-five years ago I was managing a large estate in Lower Bengal, belonging to a Hindoo gentleman. In the chief village of this estate there was a Ruth, or Juggernaut car, which, having become dilapidated, underwent rather extensive repairs. These cars are supported on a number of wheels which are invisible externally. On the day when the Ruth ought to have proceeded on its journey, the huge multitude found it impossible to move it. As I afterwards learnt, the priests had locked the wheels. For two or three days the people tried to move it, but in vain. At last it began to be whispered that a human sacrifice was required to inaugurate the newly-repaired car. A day or two more, and I was told that the victim had been procured in the person of a leper, who had sold himself for the sum of £6. I was also told that the Darogah, or Superintendent of Police, had been handsomely bribed, and that he would report to the Magistrate 'Accidental death.' I did not believe all this, especially as my informant was a woman, who, I thought, might have been imposed upon by what we call 'bazaar gup,' or common gossip; but in two or three days more I was informed that, to the joy of the whole country round about, the Ruth had at last moved, but that, unfortunately, a poor leper falling under the wheels, had been crushed to death. It was, however, a purely accidental occurrence, for, after a most searching inquiry, the Darogah had so reported. After this experience, I made a practice of watching the Ruths, of which there are a great many in Bengal, and invariably found when one refused to be dragged by the people, as the 'smaller car' of your correspondent did, its first motion was attended with a serious if not a fatal accident. Your correspondent thinks the fact that the man whose thigh was crushed drank gin proves 'that he could not be a fit subject for a Hindoo sacrifice.' It appears he does not know that all those who swing at the Churruck Poojah are persons of the very lowest caste, or rather, no caste at all, who are paid by wealthy Hindoos to do this penance in their stead. The fact of the man being an outcast is a very strong proof that he was a purchased victim, and this is still further confirmed by the native-like attempt to divert the suspicions of the Sahibs by the loudly expressed blame of the god for punishing him. Another suspicious circumstance is that the police had got themselves and the station magistrates away from the 'smaller car,' so that there might be no interruption to what was about to happen."

Eugenie and Her Son.

The ex-Empress of the French, the Prince Imperial, and a few ladies and gentlemen of their family, have been for a few days guests of the Royal Hotel in Edinburgh, coming and going, as far as was in their power, in the most quiet way, shopping and sight-seeing like other tourists; the recipients, however, as soon as their presence was known in the streets, of no little staring and a good many cheers. As they are travelling in the strictest incognito, no demonstrations are made in their honor, except the impromptu demonstrations of the somewhat enthusiastic crowds who gather in front of the hotel to watch for their outgoings and incomings. They seem to be highly popular with the masses, to whose occasionally uproarious greetings they respond in the most gracious and smiling way. We noticed one particular enthusiast, uncouth in appearance, uncombed and unwashed, who seized the hand of the Empress as she passed out into her carriage one morning, and not only shook it warmly, but clapped the young Napoleon most heartily and encouragingly on the back, to the horror of accompanying attendants and the great amusement of the Royal party themselves. The young Prince is slight and delicate in appearance, looking also younger than his years, now some 17. His face and his mother's are too well known to need description were any such description possible on my part. The Empress seems to preserve her marvellous beauty most wonderfully, and appears less care-worn and more contented than when I last saw her in Paris, three years ago, in the height of all her glory and with all the uncertainty of her position. She is certainly the most graceful and most queenly woman of the day—said by her attendants to be as affable and amiable in her disposition as she is lovely in person. She certainly carried from Paris the respect and personal good will of all classes of people and of all colors of politics. When we met her by chance in the passage-ways or on the stair-ways of the hotel she invariably acknowledged, and gracefully, our hat-liftings. I would mention that these salutes were offered on our part because they seemed to be looked for and expected on her's—courtesies that were extended by all the guests of the hotel.—*Edinburgh Letter to New York Evening Mail.*

About Bears.

The provisions of Nature are strange. Climate forces upon animals different habits. Towards the end of December the female white bear places herself in a position where the snow will drift over her. Lying still upon a rock, the snow falls thickly upon her, and a cell is formed for winter habitation. In this cell the animal resides during the period of accouchement. The cubs are produced, and the mother remains secluded with them until the month of March. The young are very small at first, but as they grow the heat of the bodies melts the snow and thus enlarges the cell. The warm breath ascends upward, and makes an aperture for the admission of pure air. Before hibernating, the bear eats enormously of nutritious food, and becomes very fat, on which fat she exists during her winter retirement. The phenomenon is all the more singular, as the female bear is compelled to give sustenance to her young as well as to live herself, and the surplus fat in her own body is her only store of food. Pertinent to this Dr. Wood remarks: "It is worthy of notice that in the bears of the Old as well as the New World, is found the curious phenomenon of the 'tappen,' which [illegible] concreted substance [illegible] service in retaining [illegible] animal in condition. In Scandinavia the bears of both sexes go to winter quarters, and remain [illegible] hidden recesses for five full months [illegible] tappen is very seldom cast until the animal leaves its den. In the rare instances where such an event has happened, the bear is said to have become miserably thin and weak." The snow packs closely, and makes a warm bed. The caloric exhaled from the body is not swept away by the wind, but is conserved around the animal, and sensation is preserved.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A "Colombophile" Getting Ready for the Next French War.

A "colombophile" is only a p[illegible]—but one of them [illegible] is preparing for a remarkable experiment, if we may believe the following statement in *La Liberté* of Paris: M. Roo de la Barre, a celebrated Belgian colombophile, has proposed to the French Government the formation of a corps of pigeons, with a view to service in the next campaign against Germany. It is suggested that a staff of pigeon-trainers be at once established at the Jardin des Plantes, and several gentlemen who distinguished themselves as pigeon-flyers during the late war are named as suitable members. The pigeon corps, which it is proposed should number 25,000 birds, would have its headquarters at Paris; but in view of a possible coming investment of the capital, an entire [illegible] would be stationed at Bordeaux. Armies in the field would, of course, be accompanied by pigeons, and it is recommended that pigeons from Paris should, on outbreak of war, be sent in detachments of 1,000 strong to each of the principal [illegible]ces.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 31.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, September 13, 1872.

Pope Pius IX. has finally abandoned all idea of leaving Rome.

Prince Albrecht, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, died at Venice yesterday, at the age of 55.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times*, a Grant organ, comes out in favor of Walker, the Liberal-Democratic nominee for Governor.

Affairs in Alaska are said to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Indians are lawless, and, outside of Sitka and vicinity, life and property are constantly in danger.

The French Radicals are determined, notwithstanding President Thiers' proclamation to the contrary, to celebrate the anniversary of the First Republic, in Paris and the provinces.

A life-boat, supposed to be one of those belonging to the steamer Bienville, was found bottom up, and badly stove, by a brig which arrived at Havana yesterday.

In the Episcopal Convention, yesterday, the report of the Committee on Education, recommending the establishment and support of diocesan and local schools, was unanimously adopted.

General Banks, in his speech at the great Liberal mass meeting in New York last evening, predicted that Greeley would receive the Electoral votes of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New and Old Virginias, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Manton Eastburn, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, died in Boston yesterday. He was the fortieth in the succession of Protestant Episcopal Bishops in the United States, and was consecrated in Trinity Church, Boston, Dec. 29, 1842.

Yesterday's Congressional nominations were made: Colonel Jeff. Seavy (Radical), Fifth Missouri District; S. Burdett (Radical), Seventh Missouri District; S. A. Riggs, W. R. Laughlin, and General Robert Mitchell (Liberals), by the Kansas State Convention; J. F. Duncombe (Liberal), Ninth Iowa District; General A. R. Wright (Democrat), Eighth Georgia District.

A prominent Radical, telegraphing from South Carolina to New York City, says that the Democrats and the Moses wing of the Republicans have coalesced, and will support Greeley for President and Moses for Governor. The despatch also announces that the Orangeburg *Times*, a prominent Democratic organ, has hoisted the Greeley flag.

The Kansas Liberal Republican and Democratic State Convention agreed upon the following State ticket: For Governor, T. H. Walker; Lieutenant Governor, John Walruff; Treasurer, C. H. Pratt; Secretary of State, J. F. Waskey; Attorney General, B. P. Wagoner; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. D. Sawyer; Chief Justice, H. C. McComas; members of Congress, S. A. Riggs, W. R. Laughlin, and General Robert Mitchell. The Electors are W. A. English, W. A. Rucker, A. Thoman, Pardee Butler, and Wm. Larrimer.

[illegible] initial grand Liberal ratification [illegible]ng in New York City, last evening, is [illegible]ed as the largest gathering of a [illegible] character in the great metropolis [illegible] great McClellan ratification meeting [illegible]. Fully 100,000 people were [illegible] Union Square, where five [illegible] erected. Tammany Hall [illegible] and Irving Ha[illegible] enthusiastic audiences. Hon. [illegible] Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of [illegible] Francis Kernan, [illegible] Banks, Senator Fenton, [illegible] nsworth, and Hon. James Brooks were among the speakers.

The citizens' [illegible]ting at the Board of Trade Hall, last eve[illegible]ing, was well attended, about one thousand persons being present. The meeting was ab[illegible]y addressed by State's Attorney Reed, He[illegible] Greenebaum, and others, and a series of resolutions adopted expressing the dete[illegible]mination of the people to have all murder[illegible]rs promptly arrested, speedily tried, and [illegible]urely punished. A Committee of twenty-five prominent citizens was chosen, to aid t[illegible] the authorities in carrying out this much-n[illegible]eded reform.

His Honor Mayor [illegible]edill must have had a disagreeable day [illegible] it yesterday. What with his evidence i[illegible] the Criminal Court as to the lard-rendering effluvium to which the South Siders are n[illegible]ightly treated, and the other and more dis[illegible]greeable task of taking by the hand twent[illegible]y-five representatives of brutal savage band[illegible]s that have engaged in murderous, thievin[illegible]g raids for years past, Mr. Medill could [illegible]have had little appetite left for his dinner. It is, however, pleasing to learn that these professional scalpers are willing to make [illegible]light concessions if sufficient inducem[illegible]ts are offered.

Mr. Charles O'Conor has uttered his final no, and ye[illegible] the Louisville Committee will not acc[illegible]ept his declination. They still say to O'C[illegible]onor, "We look upon you as our candidate and shall give you our support." The decl[illegible]ning candidate prefaces his ultimatum [illegible]ith an address nearly as lengthy as that [illegible] upon the Louisville Convention, [illegible] which he denounces the present mode of nominating candidates for the Presi[illegible]dency, comparing the unfortunate victim, when nominated and pledged to abide by a certain platform of principles, to a stool-pigeon or a person in the stocks. Mr. O'Conor is aware that there are many great and good men who have submitted to and lived through this ordeal, and have also come out of the trial honest and upright; but he cannot see, with the lights at present before him, that the honor to be gained in his case is worth the sacrifice demanded. The Louisville candidate will, therefore, it is to be hoped, have nothing further to say. To this notifying Committee is left the task of fixing up a Cabinet slate, to be approved by their candidate when he is elected.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and generally firmer. Mess pork was inactive; held at $14.50 for straight brands, and $14.25 for outside. Lard was quiet and unchanged, at 8 7-8a9c per lb for winter, and 8 1-2a8 3-4c for summer rendered. Meats were dull and easier, at 6 1-8a6 1-4c for shoulders, and 8 1-2c for short ribs. Highwines were steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, but steady, at 12 1-2c on corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was active, and firm. Wheat was more active, and 1a2c higher, closing at $1.26 1-2 cash; $1.22 7-8a1.23 seller the month; and $1.18 3-4a1.18 7-8 seller October. Corn was 1-2c higher, but slow, closing at 36 3-4a37c cash, and 38 3-4a38 1-2c seller October. Oats were 1-4c higher, and more active, closing at 24 3-4a25c cash, and 25 5-8a25 3-4c seller October. Rye was quiet, but advanced 1c, to 56c per bu. Barley was active, and advanced 1a2c, closing at 67c for No. 2; 66c for do seller the month; and 57c for No. 3. Hogs were fairly active early in the day, but the receipts proving larger than anticipated, prices weakened about 10c, at which decline the market closed dull. Cattle sold slowly at yesterday's prices, or at $2.00a6.50 for inferior to choice. The sheep market was dull and lower, the decline averaging about 25c per 100 lbs.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather will prevail on Friday from Louisiana to Alabama, and northward over Tennessee and Kentucky to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, and over the western portions of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and over Virginia by Friday morning, and over the western portions of New England by Friday evening. For the South Atlantic States winds veering to westerly and northwesterly and clearing weather, except for Florida. Fresh and brisk northwesterly winds for the lower lakes to-night, diminishing in force on Friday.

Reported Failure of Five Heavy Firms.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Much excitement prevailed in mercantile circles on Exchange place and Commerce street, this afternoon, at the reported failure of five heavy and well-known firms, four of which have been extensively engaged in the coffee and sugar trade.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting in New York City.

One Hundred Thousand Enthusiastic Liberals in Council.

An Explanation of the Grant-Jones Land Transaction.

O'Conor Proceeds to Utter His Final "No."

Liberal Strength in Ohio and Indiana.

Political Matters in South Carolina.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

Miscellaneous Political Notes from Various Quarters.

IMMENSE GREELEY AND BROWN MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND LIBERALS IN COUNCIL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Greeley ratification meeting, to-night, was an enormous demonstration, filling Tammany and Irving halls to suffocation, packing the several acres embraced in Union Square, and filling all the adjacent streets with surging currents of Liberals and Democrats. Fourteenth street, from Third to Fifth avenues, and the whole area of Union Square were one blaze of light from lanterns, torches, ornamented gas jets, and calcium lights. In addition to the speakers in the two immense halls, six stands outside were occupied by orators. The rain of fireworks, thunder of cannon, and tumultuous cheering were incessant. The tide of enthusiasm for Greeley was overwhelming. The demonstration was, in reality, eight prodigious mass meetings combined in one. Speeches were also delivered in German, French, and Spanish, the latter being listened to by the Cuban element in New York. Grant men, in view of their difficulty in filling one hall, view to-night's unprecedented outpouring with amazement and consternation. Veteran reporters declare the meeting to be the most imposing ever held in New York.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The first grand ratification of the nomination of Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President, and Francis Kernan for Governor of this State, by the united Democracy and Liberal Republicans of the metropolis, is being held to-night. It is the largest gathering of a similar character since the memorable demonstration in ratification of the selection of General McClellan for President in 1864. The meetings are held in Tammany Hall, Irving Hall, and in Union Square. In and around the latter five stands have been erected, around which have been gathered since 7 o'clock an immense, surging mass, variously estimated from 40,000 to 60,000 people, but an accurate computation of numbers is almost impossible. It is safe to assume, however, that fully 50,000 people were gathered in Union Square at one time. The principal meeting was held in Tammany Hall, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. From the centre of the ceiling hung, in graceful folds, alternate silken stripes of red, white, and blue, studded with silver stars. From the side walls hung the coat-of-arms of the United States, and draped about the balcony were crimson folds fringed with gold bullion. The speakers' stand was splendidly decorated. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, but long before that hour Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street and Union Square were densely crowded by an enthusiastic assemblage. Bands of music were stationed in both halls and on the different stands. The display of fireworks began at half past 7 o'clock and were continued through the evening, terminating with an elaborate set piece in Union square, in the background of which were displayed portraits of Greeley, Brown, and Kernan. The procession began to move through Fourteenth street, and passed Tammany Hall at 8 o'clock. Most of the organizations that paraded wore Greeley capes, and all bore torches and transparencies. As each organization passed the wigwam, the fireworks added their glare to that of numerous calcium lights, affording a scene of exceeding brilliancy. The stands in Union Square were elaborately decorated and illuminated with calcium lights and gas jets. That facing Broadway, designated Stand No. 1, was especially attractive in this respect, there being surrounding it no less than 250 gas jets, covered with globes. This stand was presided over by August Belmont.

By half-past 7 the great hall of the Tammany building was crowded in every part, every seat taken, and hundreds being compelled to content themselves with standing room. Kernan's appearance was the cause of tremendous and prolonged cheering. Algernon S. Sullivan, in opening the meeting, made a brief address, and introduced Charles A. Dana, as President, who made a short speech, charging the present Administration with corruption, and expressing the belief that, in November, both in this State and in the nation, the cause of reform will triumph in the election of Kernan and Depew, and Greeley and Brown. The names of Vice Presidents were then read. The names of Whitelaw Reid, Augustus Schell, and Matthew T. Brennan, and others, were received with cheers.

Resolutions were then read, urging the union of all citizens to preserve the country from Presidential despotism, and the State from hopeless debt and impending repudiation; hailing the nominations of Greeley and Brown, Kernan and Depew, and other candidates for State officers; indorsing the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms, and pledging their best exertions in the cause of reform.

Francis Kernan received prolonged cheers, and made a speech deprecating all sectionalism, and saying the only question at issue is one of patriotic citizenship. Shall we elect to office men who will reform the abuses and selfishness which have crept into our Government?

General Banks entered the hall during Kernan's remarks, and was greeted with applause.

At the conclusion of Kernan's speech there were loud calls for General Banks. Mr. Dana, however, introduced Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, who delivered a lengthy speech, supporting Greeley because of his desire to sow seeds of sympathy and affection among all our people, and cultivate harmony, just feeling and affection among the different races in the Southern States; to arrest the concentration of all power in the hands of the central government, and also because he desired an honest President, and one who will use his powers over office-holders not for selfish ends but for general and catholic purposes, leaving them to discharge the duties of citizens according to their own sense of duty.

General Banks, in his speech, claimed the vote of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, West Virginia, Old Virginia, Tennessee, and Arkansas as sure for Greeley, and said, in spite of military despotism, Vermont has cut down her Republican majority by 6,000, and Maine by 25 per cent, and, in November, Massachusetts, under the great leadership of Charles Sumner [cheers], will follow in this uprising.

Among the other speakers was W. A. Saunders (colored), of Maryland.

At Irving Hall speeches were made by Hon. Fernando Wood, ex-Judge Spencer, Chauncey M. Depew, Governor Walker, of Virginia, and others.

The speeches in Tammany Hall, Irving Hall, and on outside stands, continued until near midnight. At half past 10 various ward organizations marched through Fourteenth street to Union Square, swelling the assembled crowds to nearly 100,000 persons. The Twenty-first Ward, which has heretofore been regarded as the stronghold of Senator O'Brien, made, by far, the largest turnout, numbering over 7,000 representatives.

The meeting at stand No. 1 was called to order by Samuel J. Tilden, and presided over by ex-Sheriff Kelly. Speeches were made by S. S. Cox, Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and others.

Stand No. 2 was presided over by G. F. A. Spinola. Speeches were made by Hon. James Brooks and Colonel Ethan Allen.

At all the stands the crowds were large and enthusiastic. There were nearly 25,000 Germans around the German stand.

GOVERNOR JEWELL'S EXPLANATION OF THE LITTLE LAND TRANSACTION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND J. RUSSELL JONES—THE LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH IN OHIO AND INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Governor Jewell's labored attempt, at Cooper Institute, last night, to defend Grant from the many damaging charges brought against him, excites no little remark, on account of its conspicuous failures. Here is a significant extract, taken from the report in the local columns of the *Times*: "A few weeks ago THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE found a magnificent mare's nest in the fact that Mr. Jones had deeded 31 acres of land to the President, and the consideration which the deed called for was $1, thus accusing Mr. Jones of having bought his appointment. He has made a most excellent Minister while abroad. Now I propose to give the history of this land, since so much has been said about it, and I speak by the book. In 1867, Mr. Jones proposed to the then General Grant to join him in the purchase of 124 acres of land near Chicago, at $125 per acre, which he (Mr. Jones) thought would be a good speculation. So did the General, but having no money to invest he was forced to decline, and Mr. Jones found another man to go in with him. About a year later Mr. Jones told the General that the party with whom he had bought wished to sell out his interest at $250 per acre, and which he offered to General Grant. General Grant wrote him that he would take one-half of the interest which Mr. Jones was to buy of his partner. Before the General's letter reached Mr. Jones, the latter had made the purchase on his own account, and, of course, had taken the deed to himself. General Grant borrowed the money temporarily with which to pay for it in part, and, when he sold his house in Washington and paid the balance, Mr. Jones transferred to him an undivided fourth, and the consideration expressed in the deed was one dollar—a custom too common among real estate dealers to call for any comment, or even attract attention. General Grant actually paid, and this I know, for principal, interest, searching records, stamps, etc., eleven thousand two hundred and twenty odd dollars." Governor Jewell finished his explanation at this point, forgetting the charges that Jones paid back the purchase money to Grant, in consideration of his appointment to Belgium. The previous admissions, therefore, are interesting reading.

The nomination of ex-Governor Curtin as delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, by the Liberals of Pennsylvania, is warmly applauded, even in Administration quarters in that State. The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The Liberal Republican party of Pennsylvania is composed of men that we cannot afford to despise or to underrate, and this presentation of the name of Governor Curtin for the post of delegate at large must produce a profound impression upon the public mind."

The Democratic and the Liberal State Committees will henceforth occupy adjacent rooms for headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The following calculations have been made of Ohio and Indiana at Democratic headquarters: The largest vote ever cast in the former State is 517,000. In October, 1868, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State received 249,682 votes, which, allowing 12,000 for the natural increase in four years, would give 265,000 as the Democratic strength in the present canvass. The lowest estimate of the Liberal vote is 20,000, which would increase the above, in round numbers, to 285,000. This would be a majority of even 550,000, the number of the total vote on which calculations are based. In Indiana, in 1868, Hendricks was defeated by less than 1,000 votes in a total of 373,000; while in 1870, Eddy, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, received 160,080 out of 317,650. The Liberal Republicans of Indiana number, at the smallest computation, 26,000, which is a larger number than is needed by any combination of circumstances.

CHARLES O'CONOR PROCEEDS TO UTTER HIS FINAL NO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The announcement to-day by the *Express* that Charles O'Conor had accepted the Louisville nomination was an error. In reply to Major Moreau's speech, urging him to accept, Mr. O'Conor presented a long address, in which he says:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: My views as to the duty of resisting the Baltimore nomination coincide with those which you have expressed. Ever since the snap judgment against the popular sentiment obtained by the deed of Baltimore, arguments very inapplicable or very unsound have been used to prevent resistance. There is said to be no fit choice presented, and that of the two admitted evils it is wisdom to choose the least. If all this were true, it should not result in favor of the Baltimore nominee. Of transcendent ability and energy unequalled, there is no room for comparison between himself and his rival. Justice and common sense forbid the compliment, acceptable as it seems, that he is little in anything. The outcry, "Too late," is as idle as it is [illegible]. Men travel by steam and commune by electricity. If, to-day, a popular sentiment exists, it can be stimulated to action in an hour. Had we only the appliances of antiquity a national impulse could light its fires upon a thousand hills and arouse the whole people. With our superior modes of communion, let it not be said that fifty days do not afford adequate space for an awakening. In promoting the object of your Convention there was no commitment to become its nominee, and until the body adjourned I could not have imagined such result as the total omission to name or even to suggest any other candidate. It is assumed that this action casts upon Mr. Adams and myself the sole responsibility of leaving without power to express itself the antagonism which we had done our part to evoke and in which we earnestly participate. It is therefore asserted that without my intervention all Democrats who dissent from the Baltimore coalition, and many patriots who revolt at its origin or dread its consequences, will be left without power to record their protest against it. If such were the fact, it would present a case in which a citizen could have no moral liberty. The path of duty would be plain and direct, leaving him no choice. His country's defence would require that he should assent to conscription, take the place assigned him in the National army, whether in the ranks or at the head, and there strive for right to the utmost. For reasons quite different from those likely to be imputed, I cannot so regard the present exigency. Part of the vile code advocated by the hirelings of misrule is that direct and immediate success is the first and paramount aim in every human effort. On the contrary, my morality inculcates honorable and many struggles for right, however slight the prospect of immediate advantage to the actors or even to the cause. Every man of ardent mind who is afforded an access to literature, selects in early life from history or fiction the demi-gods of his idolatry, and, with more or less earnestness bestows upon them through life his constant reverence. Mine were not heroes whose victorious chariot wheels, stained with blood, vanquished millions, and conducted them to power and renown. My ideals were Troy's champion at his last stand beneath her walls; Leonidas, in the Grecian pass, and the dissenting Consul at Cannae. Without any claim to heroism that could imitate them, I could still yield them my homage. To spend in one's alloted place a blameless life of honest effort, and at its end to perish nobly contending in the Thermopylæ of an honest cause, has ever seemed to me the perfection of happy individual destiny. Neither personal motive suggested, nor apprehensions that your contemplated movement can fail to accomplish any useful results influence me. I regard the Baltimore nominations as exhibiting in their climax the vices of the nomination system with its pledges and platforms. Shocking to honest pride and sound morals is the career of bargaining which is now generally required to precede such nominations. The platform is a thing gotten up for the emergency. On it the candidate is made to sit as on the stool of repentance, or as one placed in the stocks by way of holding him to pledges now forced upon him. This pitiful attitude, as the most conspicuous office-beggar in the land, must be occupied by a citizen before he can receive a vote for the highest and most honorable of offices. Faith teaches that the poor in spirit will receive the richest blessings of the future life, but it is no part of my political creed that poverty in spirit in worldly affairs should be the passport to the respect and confidence of a great people, or qualification for their Chief Magistracy.

Whatever I might do in respect to any other office, I could neither accept a nomination or become a candidate for the successorship to Washington. Like many others which my taste and judgment have concurred in adopting, I know that these ideas are unfashionable. Every voice that has reached my ear concurs in asserting as Gospel truth that the Electors cannot vote for any one but the nominee of a Convention who has accepted its nomination. So be it. I do not presume to subvert established usages, but self-respect and modesty unite in forbidding me to play, in these days of political degeneracy, the part of chief postulant in any such drama. Some censure will no doubt attach to this opinion itself, and still more to the utterance of it. I have long withheld it, and, if possible, I would now avoid expressing it. Many a man, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose, has subscribed to a platform and stood as a candidate. Perhaps, however, it was in times less corrupt. I do not suggest or believe that any of them did anything which, in their day and under attendant circumstances, was unbecoming. I know also that you, my fellow citizens, and your highly-respected Convention, has prescribed to me no tests, but in conformity with usages not now to be parted from, you request me to accept a nomination and become a candidate. As I have said from the beginning, I must say, I cannot.

Mr. Moreau, in reply, declined to accept this decision as final, and informed Mr. O'Conor that they still regard him as their candidate, and would support him at the polls.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AT ROCK ISLAND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 12.—Word was received yesterday from General Black that he would be unable to meet his appointment here to-night, and a telegram was sent Senator Trumbull, at Cambridge, to know if he could address the meeting. This forenoon, a reply was received in the affirmative. It was too late to send word into the county, but notices were posted in Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline, and this evening a vast audience of 5,000 people assembled in the Court House Square to hear the distinguished Senator. The original intention was to hold the meeting within the Court House, but that edifice was jammed full an hour before the speaking began, and by 8 o'clock thousands stood without, consequently a temporary stand, just large enough to hold the Senator himself, was erected about thirty yards from and facing the building. The space between and for twenty yards around was packed as densely as men could stand, while the Court House windows were also crowded, and scattering groups of from ten to a dozen gathered all around the outskirts of the throng. After music by a brass band, Major Connolly mounted the stand and delivered a short but stirring address, explaining the absence of General Black, and closed by introducing Senator Trumbull. The Major's address was sharp and to the point, and elicited frequent applause. Senator Trumbull then took his place. It was some moments before he could be heard. He then delivered a very effective address of nearly two hours in length, much of which was devoted to answering a harangue made by Governor Oglesby, in this place, a short time ago. He referred courteously to the Governor, but handled his effusion without gloves. The Governor was a sort of Know-Nothing. He did not know what centralization meant; he did not know of any existing corruption; he had no knowledge of anything wrong whatever in Grant's Administration, but had a perfectly child-like belief that everything was pure and altogether lovely. The Senator enlightened the audience upon these subjects, and they concluded Oglesby had better stop stumping and commence studying the history of the reign of Ulysses the First. The audience kept increasing during the delivery of the speech, and at its close was truly tremendous. The attention was marked throughout, and at the close three rousing cheers were given for the speaker, and three more for Greeley, Brown, Koerner, Black, and Trumbull. The Liberals expect to carry this county, and Hawley, the Grant candidate for Congress, is much alarmed.

A RADICAL FIZZLE AT NOBLESVILLE, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Sept. 12.—Preparations have been in progress for several weeks past to give General Thomas Browne, the Republican candidate for Governor, a reception that would be worthy of the place he occupies at the head of the ticket, and at the same time strike terror to the hearts of his opponents. It was intended to be the biggest thing ever known in these parts, and to lay over anything the other side might attempt. Flaming posters were to be seen everywhere, hand-bills were distributed in the townships, uniforms were sent from Indianapolis, and it was expected that Hamilton, heretofore the third Republican county in the State, would turn out from eight to ten thousand persons. The meteorological conditions could not have been more favorable. The rain last evening laid the dust, and gave the farmers a holiday by wetting the ground so that they could not seed. This morning the sun shone bright, the sky was clear, and the air cool, inviting everybody, in the language of the posters, "to devote the day to the good of the party, which meant the good of the country." Mr. Brown came from Indianapolis on the morning train, and was received at the depot by Mr. J. R. Gray, United States Deputy Assessor for the District, and a band. There was a procession consisting of nearly a hundred men and boys, a large number of them colored, dressed in blue and mounted, and a cavalcade of fourteen wagons, two of them decorated, and one laden with boys and girls. The military were commanded by officers wearing swords, imparting a warlike tone to the demonstration. D. C. Shipman, ex-United States Collector of the District, J. P. Locher, Deputy Collector, and John W. Alden, Postmaster, deserve mention for having done their best to make the affair a success. They worked hard, and its failure, that is, its comparative failure, must not be blamed upon them. There was an audience of 1,200, including women and children—a liberal estimate. It was extremely thin compared to what was expected. The colored folks were out in full strength, and formed quite a respectable portion of the audience. Mr. Brown told them, in substance, that they would be enslaved again if Horace Greeley was elected, and they looked as if they believed him. He did not call Liberal Republicans rogues, but intimated that they could not be honest and vote for Greeley or Hendricks. The rest of his speech was sanguinary. He reinstated the war, and fought battles for over an hour. Many who hoped to hear an argument went away disappointed at hearing a harangue ten years out of date. The speech was devoid of reasoning, and did not rise to the level of statesmanship at a single point, and could not have been effective. Governor Noyes, of Ohio, who was put on the bills as an extra attraction, did not appear. The demonstration was in no way successful, and was a poor showing for one of the strongholds of the party. Hendricks, and probably Julian, will speak here on Saturday next.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A despatch received here from South Carolina, to-day, signed by a prominent Grant man, who is now stumping that State, indicates that the Democrats, with the Moses wing of the Republicans, had united, and would support Greeley and Brown for President, and Moses for Governor. The despatch says that the Orangeburg *Times*, a leading Democratic organ, hoists the Greeley ticket, in conjunction with Moses or the regular Republican ticket. This, should it prove true, will unquestionably give the State to Greeley and the Moses ticket.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—The Republicans of the Fifth District have unanimously nominated Colonel Jeff Seavy for Congress. The Republicans of the Seventh District have nominated S. Burdett by acclamation for re-election to Congress.

TOPEKA, Ks., Sept. 12.—The Liberal and Democratic nominees for Congress are S. A. Riggs, W. R. Laughlin, and General Robert Mitchell.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 12.—Thirteen counties were represented in the Liberal Democratic Congressional Convention of the Ninth District, at Fort Dodge, to-day. Colonel H. B. Nelson, of Sioux City, was nominated for Elector. A number of Congressional nominations were made, but the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That, recognizing the distinguished ability and eminent fitness of the Hon. J. F. Duncombe, the independent candidate for Congress, we hereby cordially tender to him our hearty support at the approaching election.

After which the Convention adjourned. The meeting was harmonious, and the greatest good feeling prevailed throught.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 12.—The Eighth Congressional Democratic Convention met here to-day, and nominated General A. H. Wright for Congress by acclamation.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—At the Republican Congressional Convention, held at Hornellsville to-day, Hon. H. Boardman Smith was unanimously renominated for Congress.

LIBERAL STATE NOMINATIONS IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 12.—The Liberal and Democratic Convention closed its session, *sine die*, at 3 o'clock this morning. The following ticket was agreed upon by both Conventions: For Governor, J. H. Walker; Lieutenant Governor, John Walruff; Treasurer, C. H. Pall; Secretary of State, J. F. Wasley; Attorney General, B. P. Wagner; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. D. Sawyer; Chief Justice, H. C. McComas; Members of Congress, S. A. Riggs, W. R. Laughlin, and General Robert Mitchell; Presidential Electors, W. A. English, W. A. Rucker, A. P. Thomas, Pardee Butler, and Wm. Larrimer. Each Convention ratified the nominations made by the other, and each appointed a State Central Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 12.—Great preparations are being made for the Liberal mass meeting here to-morrow. Senator Trumbull and others are here. All the railways into the city have engaged to carry excursionists.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Official returns from 398 towns give Perham (Republican), for Governor, 16,500 majority.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 12.—The Republican Convention for the Ninth Senatorial District of Illinois, embracing the counties of Winnebago and Boone, met here last Thursday. Full delegations were present. Hon. John Earley, of Rockford, was unanimously nominated for Senator on the first ballot, and J. S. Hildrup, of Belvidere, R. J. Cross, of Roscoe, and D. J. Stewart, of Durand, were unanimously nominated for Representatives.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—A hurricane swept the Windward Islands. Vessels are ashore at Saint Kitts, Gaudeloupe, and Martinique, and great damage has been done at Dominica. Vessels were dashed to pieces and wharves broken, and many lives lost. On the 10th a severe storm passed over Valparaiso, doing much damage to shipping.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 12.—The *Times* of this city, a Grant organ, comes out for Walker, the Liberal Democratic nominee for Governor of this State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—The Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, spoke to a large audience at the Court House to-night.

OHIO.

The Art Exposition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 12.—The halls of the Exposition are very crowded. This evening, notwithstanding the falling weather, it is calculated that sixteen thousand persons have been in attendance to-day, the receipts amounting to $1,600. The Centennial Commissioners made a formal inspection of the Exposition to-day. After viewing all the departments and closely inspecting the workings of the institution, they were shown the suburbs and points of interest of the city. The large waterfall in the conservatory was running part of the day. Its effect in cooling the air and adding life and beauty to the hall are great. This, with the addition of new birds, increases the interest of the display. Shafting has been introduced into the Agricultural Department, putting the farm machinery in motion. The display in this department is very large, all the prominent manufacturers in the country being represented. Judge are being appointed for the various departments, so that awards will soon be made.

All About a Burglar.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., Sept. 12.—A burglar effected an entrance into the boarding house of the Swedenborgian College last night. He was discovered by a servant girl in her room. In making his exit he had to pass through a room occupied by two students. One of them, William Sheffield, of Napoleon, O., jumped from his bed, and was shot at, the ball just missing his head. Sheffield followed the burglar, and shot at him just as he closed the front door, the ball passing through the door and the burglar escaping.

A Model Officer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—A depot officer, named Fox, appointed by the Governor of the State, while in an intoxicated condition, to-day, got into a disturbance with William Powell, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, and beat him so badly that he is lying in a very critical condition this evening. No arrest made yet.

MICHIGAN.

Suicide—Held to Bail—Killed by Foul Air.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—This afternoon, the body of David McCormick, a crockery merchant, doing business at 16 Michigan avenue, was found hanging from one of the rafters in a barn in the rear of his residence. He was 49 years of age, was supposed to be doing a successful business, and had a wife and two children. No reason is known for his committing the act, unless his business matters were unsatisfactory.

The case of Hugh Brockway, Deputy Superintendent of the House of Correction, charged with whipping James Harrison, an inmate of the institution, so that he died soon afterwards, for which he was examined before the Recorder, resulted this afternoon in binding him over for trial in $3,000 bonds.

Duncan McPherson, who was one of the constructors of the LaSalle street tunnel, now foreman of the railway tunnel constructing from Detroit to Windsor, under the river, was with a laborer named Frank Astenbury, was killed by gases in the tunnel to-day.

Mr. Greeley at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., Sept. 12.—Horace Greeley arrived at St. Johnsbury to-day, and visited the State Fair, where was gathered a large number of people. Mr. Greeley was introduced by Henry Clark, Secretary of the society, and made an address upon the field of improvement in agriculture.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of Foreign Musical Celebrities.

National Association of Iron Manufacturers.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARRIVAL OF MUSICAL CELEBRITIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A multitude of foreign musical celebrities have arrived this week on the steamers Cuba and Washington. Madame Pauline Lucca is duly installed, with her husband and parents, at her rented residence on Fourteenth street, which has been splendidly fitted up for her use. She speaks English fluently, and is said to be the most vivacious of all the prima donnas who have visited America. The other operatic notabilities are distributed among the hotels, except Miss Kellogg, who has joined her parents at their home in Twenty-fifth street.

STOCKS.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange was tame, with no important features. The general decrease in the volume of business made the market at times dull. The greatest fluctuation of the day was 1 per cent. The changes generally averaged only about ½ per cent. Late in the afternoon there was a slight advance in prices, but as a general thing the market was weak. Erie declined from 47½ to 47¼, and sales were made at 46½ seller 60 days. When the price was regular it was 47½. The stock loaned to-day as high as 1-8 per cent. Pacific Mail advanced from 70¼ to 71½, and Northwestern common declined from 73½ to 73¼. C., C. & I. C. declined from 36½ to 36⅛, afterwards advanced to 37½, finally reaching to 36½.

MONEY

ranged from 5 to 6 per cent, but late in the afternoon rates declined as usual, and loans were made at 3 to 4 per cent. Time loans are quoted at 7 per cent gold, and ½ per cent commission for 60 days; while for the balance of the year 7 per cent and 1 per cent commission is bid. Gold paper quoted at 12 per cent. The city banks are shipping currency moderately to the Atlantic cities, New England, and the Middle States, and the West. One bank, yesterday, shipped $200,000 currency, and another bank $50,000 legal tender notes, all to the West, and to-day one of these banks had orders by mail to ship $100,000 to different points in New England.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues dull on a basis of 107½ to 108 for sixty days.

GOLD

was steady, and ranged from 112⅞ to 113⅛, with closing business at 113⅛ to 113¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

generally quiet and closed firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99@99½; Union Pacific firsts, 87@87½; land grants, 79½@80; incomes, 75½@76½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour less active; low and medium grades dull, more plenty, and lower; choice family extras firm and in good demand; low grades of white wheat extras unsalable and heavy; No. 2 dull. At the close the market was less active. Low and mixed grades heavy. Choice family not plenty and fairly active at full prices. Wheat opened dull and heavy for new spring which is more plenty, and prices unsettled and heavy. Old scarce, but the inquiry is limited. Choice white, firm. No. 1 spring, scarce and wanted. The market closes irregular, but more active. The major part of the spring offerings is of low grade. Common Western, tame. Choice, firm and wanted.

PROVISIONS.

Pork more active and steady. For future delivery there is a fair inquiry. Sales of 3,050 brls mess, seller September, at $14. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; demand light.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Stock Exchange has decided to continue its present hours of business—from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A RUSSIAN HOLIDAY.

The "Name-day" of Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, was celebrated, yesterday, at the Orthodox Eastern Church, on Second avenue. The exercises consisted of prayers, for the welfare of the Emperor, with the liturgy of the Greek service and the *Te Deum*. A number of prominent Russian-Americans were present, together with Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, from Tennessee and Texas.

TARGET SHOOTING.

The Directors of the National Rifle Association met yesterday. It was announced that the targets ordered by the Association from Europe are now on the way hither; also, that the Secretary of War has been requested to detail "markers" from the regular troops. General Sigel and Major Partridge were appointed to vacancies in the Executive Committee.

THE IRON INTERESTS.

The first annual session of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers was held yesterday. A large representation of the wrought-iron interests of the country was present, and the meeting was one of great importance. After an all-day session, the Convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in January next. The object of the Association is to obtain full information of the statistics and condition of the iron trade throughout the world, to improve the manufacture of iron, and secure harmonious action in iron matters.

EDMUND YATES.

Edmund Yates, the author, arrived from England yesterday.

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

A number of naval officers yesterday witnessed the launching of a newly-built submarine torpedo boat at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Naval Constructor, however, expressed his disapproval of the torpedo, and thinks the boat will be unsafe.

MARINE.

Arrived—The India, from Liverpool, and the Washington, from Brest.

PUGILISM.

The pugilists Edwards and Chambers have arranged for a fight, to take place in six months, Edwards betting $2,000 to $1,000.

FORRESTER'S CASE POSTPONED.

The Forrester case, under *habeas corpus* proceedings, was adjourned to-day until next week.

SUICIDES.

Mr. H. Lyohtenstein, a heavy real estate operator, committed suicide last night, by hanging himself in his sleeping-room.

Mrs Lowenstein, whose daughter, an accomplished young lady, became insane this morning, had an attack of aberration of the mind, from the effects of her daughter's misfortune, and cut her throat with a knife, dying shortly after. The family is highly respectable.

ELECTION INSPECTORS.

Nearly all the required Inspectors of Election have been already sworn in.

FAIRS.

In Illinois.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 12.—Some five or six thousand people attended the Central Illinois Fair to-day, and, but for a rain-storm, which prevailed all the forenoon, the attendance would doubtless have been double the number named. The chief feature of interest, to-day, of the Exposition, was the exhibition in the ring of blooded horses and cattle, which was indeed a splendid sight. The Fair, so far, has been a success. The day's performances concluded with a trotting race for premiums of $200 and $50, mile heats, best three in five. Three horses were entered, viz.: Honest John, by G. H. Harvey, of Green County; Lady McD., by W. H. McDall, of Keokuk, and Starlight, by J. T. Walters, of Jacksonville. Honest John was the winner of the race and the first premium in three straight heats. Time, 2:42, 2:36½, and 2:44½. To-morrow is the closing day of the fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 12.—It rained here to-day for two or three hours, yet there were over 5,000 tickets sold at the fair ground gate, and there were more than 10,000 others in on the exhibition, season, and complimentary tickets. They did not not near finish the award of premiums to-day. Less grumbling is heard than at any other fair that I ever attended. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place to-day, and resulted as follows: President, James C. Kercheval; Secretary, Charles Snead; Treasurer, Walter B. Hawley. The races were all interesting, but, by reason of the rain, etc., no very fast time was made. For the 3-minute race there were six nominations, and the race was won by Say Prince, a farm horse of the county, in three straight heats, in 3:03½, 3:03½, and 3:07½. For the double-team race there were three nominations: Hiram and Sultana, of Pontiac, Ill.; Logan and Duke, of Joliet; and Major and Harry, of Wilmington. It was won by the first-named team in three straight heats, in 3:03½, 3:01½, and 3:05½. In the half-mile-and-repeat running race, Kitty O'Neil and Eclipse started. Kitty took the first and third heats and race in 54½ and 55. The second heat was declared a dead one, and was made in 52½. To-morrow closes the fair. In the afternoon the much-talked-of race between Logan and Hattie takes place for a purse of $800, and the odds seem to be rather against Logan to-night.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 12.—The heavy rains of yesterday interfered very materially with the attendance at the fair. Although the skies are threatening to-day, with occasional showers, there are 5,000 people on the ground. The exhibition is very fine in all its departments, those of flowers, the fine arts, and agricultural implements being specially good.

In Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 12.—The fourth day of the State fair at Cedar Rapids opened splendidly, bringing cheer and good feeling to all. Over 20,000 persons visited the grounds, the races being the all absorbing topic, and the track being in a No. 1 condition. The mile and a half pacing race, best 2 in 3, was won by C. E. Colder's roan horse in 2:49½ and 2:45. The running race, best 2 in 3, for a purse of $600, was won by Alice Ward, who took the first and second heats in 1:53 and 1:53. Scythian took the second money, and Merrill the third. The afternoon races were the most interesting of the day. The first was for a special purse of $800, trotting to sulkey, best 3 in 5, known among horsemen as the Eastern purse. There were four entries: Bay John, of St. Louis; Bay Henry, of Chicago; Bonnie Doon, of Mechanicsville, Iowa; and Reconstruction, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. Bay Henry had the pole in the first heat, and handsomely won in 2:40. Bonnie Doon second. There was trouble in getting the second send off but it was finally accomplished, and Reconstruction won in 2:36½. Bay John second. The third heat was also won by Reconstruction, in 2:41½. Bonnie Doon second. The fourth heat was won by Bonnie Doon in 2:43½. Reconstruction second. The fifth heat was won by Bay Henry in 2:43½. Reconstruction second. The race was now narrowed down to Bay Henry and Reconstruction. Bay Henry won the race and heat in 2:43½. Reconstruction second. This ended the racing for the day.

The receipts at the gate, to-day, were $8,0[illegible]0.

WASHINGTON.

A Letter That Explains Itself.

The President Off to Long Branch Again.

Force Employed by the Treasury Department.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A LETTER THAT EXPLAINS ITSELF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The following is a copy of a letter received to-day by Mr. Reed, associate editor of the Washington *Capital*, from a gentleman of New York. Comment is unnecessary: "I have just been reading about the brutal assault made on you by one of the numerous Dent family. J. H. Withey, one of the victims of the Dents, resides in this county. I know him well. Last May he told me about the Dents getting money out of him, substantially as set forth in the *Sun*. I saw Mr. Withey a few days ago. He told me that he had six letters from Louis Dent, written while negotiations were going on concerning his appointment as Commissioner to Peru, &c. That he had been offered $3,000 for the letters, for the purpose of having them destroyed. That he had refused to deliver them up for that amount. He also stated that he had sixty letters from Ferrand relating to the same business, and also concerning the sale of ten monitors to Secor for $780,000, which Secor at once sold to Peru for $2,000,000. I believe Mr. Withey to be a truthful man, and what he stated was in the presence of a man residing in this place. The brokerage business of the Dent family ought to be investigated, for there is no doubt but that the President has full knowledge of their business. If you wish any further particulars about the matter I will furnish them."

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The President and his Secretary returned to Long Branch to-night, after spending nearly two days in this city. No public business of importance was done, five of the seven Cabinet officers being out of the city. The President and family will take up their winter residence at the White House again as soon as the repairs now making are finished, unless the weather at Long Branch should become more pleasant. The building, inside and out, is undergoing a thorough overhauling, which it has long needed, and the most worn furniture and carpets will be displaced for new. The President, while here, expressed much satisfaction with the general indications, and had no possible doubt of his re-election. He said he was greatly satisfied with the result in Maine, not only for Congressmen, but for Governor.

THE CORCORAN LIBRARY.

The art gallery of Mr. Corcoran, the banker, who has already bestowed more than a million of dollars on the city of Washington, is now being removed to the Fine Art Building which he presented to the city. His private collection of pictures and works of art, including the original of the Powers' Greek Slave, is one of the finest in the country, and this he has also given to the city. The gallery will be open to the public next month.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

No better result of the failure of the Civil Service regulations can be had than that which occurred to-day in the Patent office, in the appointing Messrs. T. S. Freeman, W. Osgood, L. W. Coone, and J. S. Dunnell as second class Examiners of Patents. There were about four weeks ago four vacancies in the second class Examiners, and under the Civil Service rules they should be filled from a competitive examination of those clerks or Examiners of the first grade, but the Commissioner knew full well that, should he do so, he would have incompetent clerks, although they might easily pass an examination, where only first class clerks should compete. He very properly gave notice that, in the examination, all should be allowed to compete, whether employed in the office or not, knowing, at the same time, that it was a departure from the much vaunted regulation, but, being determined that he could have good Examiners or clerks as the result. The chief officer of the Civil Service Advisory Board, who draws a large salary and furnishes no dollars, Mr. George W. Curtis, will probably reprimand the Commissioner General Leggett, but the General has the best of the argument, as he can show that three of the four successful competitors were outsiders.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES.

An official enumeration of the service of the Treasury Department in this city shows that there are at this time 3,300 males and females. About 2,600 are employed in the Treasury proper, and nearly 700 in the Printing Bureau. Of the entire number nearly 1,100, or one-third of the whole force are female employes.

SECRETARY DELANO

returned to Washington this morning, but his health is yet very delicate.

THE BAGGER-SHEPHERD QUARREL.

Mr. Bagger, managing editor of the *Patriot*, to-day prints a card to the public in relation to his quarrel with Alexander R. Shepherd, the Vice President of the Board of Public Works in this city. Bagger, a few days ago, sent a note to Shepherd, which was generally regarded as a challenge. Shepherd, instead of replying, sent the note to the stockholders of the paper with a sharp letter, saying he never before knew of the existence of Bagger, although the latter, in his note, acknowledges himself responsible for the article complained of by Shepherd. The publication of to-day is full of denunciation and strong terms, and is in these words: "Shepherd had thus added cowardice to mendacity, and it only remains for me to fix that brand on his blackened brow."

APPLICATION REFUSED.

The application of Judge Warden, as counsel for General Runkle, under arrest for alleged fraud while agent of the Freedman's Bureau in Kentucky, made to the Secretary of War, to have the prisoner's limits extended, so as to enable him to come to Washington and visit Marysville, Ohio, has been refused by General Belknap.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LATE CAPTAIN DAVENPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Vice Admiral Rowan has been directed to send the remains of the late Captain Davenport to this city by the Tallapoosa, where they will be buried.

TO BE REDUCED.

No more clerks are to be appointed in the Internal Revenue Bureau, but the force is to be gradually reduced.

NO CABINET MEETING.

No formal Cabinet meeting was held to-day, though nearly all the officers now here representing the Government Departments had official interviews with the President. Very few persons called at the White House to-day.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The President has accepted the resignation of Internal Revenue Supervisor Emory, from the territory composed of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Supervisor Perry, of North Carolina, will take Emory's place, and supervisor Cobb will take charge of Perry's former district.

COMMISSION SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the commission of Supervisor John McDonald, of the Arkansas Indian Territory.

RETURNED.

Secretary Delano returned to Washington this afternoon from Ohio. His health has been quite recruited.

AWAY AGAIN.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, left here to-night, on his return to Long Branch. He expects to return here in about ten days to resume his residence.

Fires.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—White's building, on Commercial street, occupied by several manufacturers, was destroyed by fire this morning at an early hour. The loss is from $75,000 to $100,000.

CLINTON, Iowa, Sept. 12.—The agricultural implement warehouse of Joseph Houck, at [illegible], was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss about $5,000; insured in the Home, of New York, for $3,000.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Sept. 12.—Corydon, in this State, was visited with an incendiary fire last night. Loss about eighteen thousand dollars. The Masonic fraternity which met there lost everything.

BLOOMINGTON, Sept. 12.—McKinstry's elevator, in Delavan, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss on building, $5,000; on grain, $3,000. Insurance, $3,300. It is supposed the incendiary designed to consume the business portion of the town, giving an opportunity to plunder.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Among the losses at the fire in Newark, this morning, are Whales' hatchet factory, $35,000; Richardson's saw factory, $30,000; Walker's cradle factory, $11,000; Frost gas regulator factory, $30,000; Day's silk braid factory, $4,000, and a large number of smaller mechanics' shops, whose losses vary from $500 to $2,500.

TEXAS.

The Texas Border Commission.

BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 12.—The Border Commissioners have returned from their trip up the river. Important evidence was obtained at Rio Grande City regarding the depredations committed in Starr County. The Commissioners report that during the voyage upward, Mexican cattle thieves were discovered in the act of crossing a heard of stolen cattle. The thieves being in considerable force recovery was impossible without troops. Large quantities of hides of the stolen cattle were found at Camargo, Mexico. A bad condition of affairs exists all along the Texas borders. On the downward voyage the Commissioners saw large quantities of smuggled goods on the Texas bank. Smugglers with small boats, were on both banks. Continued murders and thefts, with the defiant attitude of the Mexicans, produces a feeling of insecurity. The Mexicans still utter bitter threats against all witnesses before the Commission. It is feared that many murders will ensue. Early action of Congress is looked to as the only means of remedying the condition of things which have grown intolerable.

DIED.

MOLONEY—In this city, Sept. 11, 1872, Julia, wife of Patrick Moloney, aged 35 years.

Funeral from No. 360 West Harrison-st, to-day, 13th, at 12 o'clock m. to Calvary Cemetery.

NORRIS—At Oswego, Ill., Sept. 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. S. O. Richardson, Mrs. Abigail M. Norris, widow of the late Mr. Emery Norris, of Salem, Mass., aged 79 years, 7 months, and 29 days.

☞ City papers please copy.

KIERNAN—At No. 70 North Union-st, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 11, Michael Kiernan, aged 78 years and 1 month.

Funeral from the above residence at 11 o'clock, on Friday, to St. Stephen's Church, from thence to Calvary Cemetery by cars from Northwestern Depot. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. By order of the H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69 R. A. M., regular convocation this Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Work in the R. A. Degree. J. O. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

HATS.

STRYKER & CO., THE LEADING HATTERS AND FURRIERS OF THE WEST. A Full Stock of Fine Fashionable Goods now on hand. 231 West Madison-st.

CROCKERY, &c.

AT WHOLESALE. AT LOWEST RATES, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE. KETCHUM, MARTIN & CO., 201 E. Madison-st.

BUYERS Visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of SONTAG & STAUDINGER, 640 WABASH-AV., (13th St.), IMPORTERS OF French China, Bohemian Glass Ware, Lava Ware, Parian Marble, Baskets, China Toys, Dolls. FANCY GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOWEST PRICES. Branch Office, with Samples, 53 and 55 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

Two Handsome Residences on the WEST SIDE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION On Monday Afternoon, September 16, at 2 1-2 O'Clock. We Shall Sell Without Reserve, at Our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Two new brick 2 story dwellings on Washington-av., between Ada and Sheldon-sts, with all modern improvements. Lots 25 by 125 feet; houses contain dining-room, kitchen, double parlors, four chambers, library, marble mantels, marble washstands, furnace, and registers throughout. Terms very favorable. For other particulars see WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

LEAF TOBACCO. For Sale—75 cases of select Wisconsin leaf, early packing. Inquire of H. C. STOREY, Room 3 Exchange Building, Or C. W. STOREY, Janesville, Wis.

To Hotel Men—Rare Chance. A first-class hotel for sale. Choice location, low rents, &c. Apply personally to LEVI WING, 135 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT, 1 Large Brick House on Wabash-av., containing 23 rooms. Inquire of J. H. ROSS, 472 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE. Messrs. Geo. Braham & Myers, former Advertising Agents of the Chicago Union, have severed their connection with this paper. All bills due to the Union for advertising will be collected by our authorized collector. HERRMAN LIEB.

RELIABLE, ENERGETIC AGENTS for the old and tried NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO. Apply either personally or by letter to CURRAN & PERKINS, Managers, 25 and 26 Bryan Block, Chicago, Ill.

Calendars & Bill-Head Boxes, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary, 15 and 17 South Sheldon-st. Opens for the Fall Term Sept. 11. Circulars obtained and applications for Boarding or Day Pupils made at the Seminary, or by addressing Miss C. A. GREGG, Principal.

G. A. SACKETT & SON, SUCCESSORS TO SACKETT & CO. Commission Merchants, 181 South Water-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. We beg to inform our customers and others, that we have moved to our ELEGANT NEW STORE, NOS. 267 & 269 WABASH-AV. South of Jackson-st., and have now in stock and arriving daily the largest and finest assortment of RICH AND MEDIUM FURNITURE Ever brought to this city. Do not fail to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO., Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers, 267 and 269 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL. GROMMES & ULLRICH, WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS & WHISKIES, Have removed to their New and spacious stores 199, 201 & 203 East Randolph-st. Second building west of Fifth-av.

REMOVED. Seeberger & Breakey, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, TO 38 and 40 LAKE-ST.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. 200 PIANOS and ORGANS for sale on the most favorable terms. Invoices received daily of Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos, Great Union Pianos, Smith's American Organs. New Pianos and Organs to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, Cor. Wabash-av. and 13th-st.

PIANOS, Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers, Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Agents for the State of Illinois.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS. SOUTH SIDE—157 LaSalle-st. WEST SIDE—Cor. Randolph and Halsted. Receive Deposits; Discount Commercial Paper; furnish Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits; transact Commercial Banking in all its Branches.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

CLOTHING.

1872. FALL TRADE. 1872. We now have our FALL STOCK Opened in our NEW STORE, corner of Market and Monroe-sts., To which the attention of the Clothing Trade is respectfully invited. HENRY W. KING & CO.

ELEVATORS.

The Water Balance Elevator IS UNEQUALLED IN SAFETY, SPEED, AND Economy of Operation. We have one in constant use at our office on southeast corner of State and Washington-sts. One visit convinces anyone of its advantages. WM. E. HALE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, Southeast cor. State and Washington-sts.

BOLTS.

BOLTS. Continental Bolt Works, Manufacturers of Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Bridge, Roof, and Car Bolts, Turn Buckles, Bolt Ends, &c. Any description of Bolt Work to order at short notice. Works, corner Market and Huron-sts. Salesrooms, 50 and 52 East Madison-st. CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER. As the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository have purchased where they are now building, next the Sherman House, I offer for sale the northeast corner of Wells and Madison-sts., 50x80 feet opposite the Fifth National Bank; one of the best corners in the city. THOMAS B. BRYAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN BELL, General Commission Merchant for the sale of Fruits, Vegetables, &c. MOBILE, ALA. ☞ Consignments solicited.

STOVES, &c.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co., 157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO, Manufacturers of the celebrated [illegible] Furnaces, [illegible] Parlor Stove, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap [illegible] cooking stoves. Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

RENDERING A NUISANCE?

The Case of Reid & Sherwin Now Before the Criminal Court.

Judge Tree Decides We Shall Not Be Poisoned Because the Legislature Says So.

Address to the Jury by Hon. E. Anthony, Defendant's Counsel.

The Mayor on the Witness Stand—History of Several Visits to Reid & Sherwin's Place.

How the Stinks Affect Residents on Michigan Avenue.

The case of The City v. Reid & Sherwin was up before Judge Tree, yesterday morning, at the Criminal Court, for the purpose of His Honor deciding on the demurrer of plaintiffs to defendants' plea. The information is for creating a nuisance, in slaughtering animals and rendering grease from carcasses or intestines. His Honor said that the defendants filed a special plea to the indictment, in which they set up an ordinance of the city, dated Dec. 18, 1865, conferring on them, on certain conditions, the exclusive right of having all the slaughtering done on their premises for the City of Chicago, with certain exceptions mentioned in the ordinance; also, an act of the Legislature, adopted March 9, 1867, vesting in the Common Council the power and authority to regulate and control slaughtering of all animals in the city, or within four miles thereof, and to enforce, by additional ordinance, any regulative contract or law made on the subject. Also, an ordinance of the Common Council, passed July 30, 1867, confirming that of the 18th December, 1865, with reference to the arrangement between the city and Reid & Sherwin. The defendants averred that they had complied with the terms of the ordinance in all respects, and that they have been careful and diligent to so conduct the business that it would not be disagreeable or annoying to the citizens of this city and the neighborhood in any manner other than the nature of the business requires, and can in no way be prevented, remedied, or avoided. To this plea the State's Attorney had entered a demurrer. It was urged by defendant's counsel, in the argument, "That the Legislature may authorize the carrying on of a business, or trade, which, without such authority, would be punishable as a public nuisance; that what the Legislature may do itself it may authorize a municipal corporation to do; that in this case it conferred the power and authority upon the Common Council of the city to make this contract, or ordinance, with the defendants; and hence that they cannot be proceeded against criminally for that which the law has given them the power to do."

In the view that the Court took, it was not necessary to combat these positions. Leaving entirely out of the case the question as how much of the ordinance was of effect since the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the City of Chicago and Rumpff, 45 Illinois, p. 90, and assuming the validity of the whole contract, or ordinance, how far can it be pleaded as a defence to a nuisance by the defendants? The ordinance showed on its face that both the Common Council and the defendants contemplated and contracted that the business so permitted should be conducted so as not to be a nuisance, and with this reservation apparent, the Court could not see how the question of the municipality being vested with power by the Legislature to license the business, was material to the point whether that business was a nuisance or not. Whilst it was probably law that where the Legislature authorized a certain trade to be conducted in a certain place, that it could not be proceeded against criminally for a nuisance, yet if the same act contained a proviso that the business should be so carried on as not to be a nuisance, the act of the Legislature would be no defence if the business were shown to be such. That was the position of the case, so far as the ordinance was concerned, as it appeared to the Court. But independently of that question, he did not think the plea was a sufficient answer to the indictment, which not only charges the defendants with slaughtering animals, but also with rendering grease in such manner as to create a nuisance. The Court did not understand that the rendering of grease was a necessary part of the business of slaughtering animals. It might be more convenient to do it on the same premises, but it was hardly covered under a privilege of slaughtering. So far, therefore, as that part of the charge was concerned, the defendants could not rely upon the ordinance, but must rest upon such rights as the common law affords them.

The Court held the demurrer of the State's Attorney to defendant's plea, therefore, sustained.

ARGUMENT OF MR. ANTHONY.

The case was proceeded with. Mr. Anthony for the defence addressed the jury for a considerable period. He argued that there was no crime in the act of the defendants, that no man could be held guilty of a criminal act in doing that which the Legislature expressly sanctioned. The true cause of the stink, of which the defendants were made the scape goats, was as follows: The works of Reid & Sherwin were situate on the side of the Ogden Slip. What would they say if the accumulations of filth in that slip laid at the door of the defendants was really placed there by the city itself, which was the complainant in this case? The fact was that the sewer of the city actually emptied into the head of the slip, and that the Archer avenue sewer, on the other side, also added to the stuff that filled up the place complained of. If, therefore, any one was responsible for the offence created by the condition of Ogden Slip, the city itself was one of the indictable parties. Besides, there were other establishments besides that of Reid & Sherwin which contributed to the smells which were now constituted a public nuisance. But the prosecution paid no heed to them. It was all Reid & Sherwin, Reid & Sherwin. He would show them that the defendants were conducting their business, as well as that of any slaughter-house, could be conducted in this city, and if other persons were engaged in the same business in the same locality, it was not just to hold these people alone to accountability. He would call attention to what the law required in proving this crime. The defendants must not only be guilty of causing a stink, but it must be a business carried on unlawfully. It was a mere matter of judgment whether a man carried on a business lawfully or even offensively. It was all very well for the State's Attorney to have witnesses there to swear that such and such a place caused a stink, and that the stink was a public nuisance; it was, after all, but a matter of individual opinion, and if he could bring on the witness-stand for every witness who had sworn to the nuisance more than one witness who would swear that there was no nuisance in their opinion, then the balance of testimony would be in his favor. They must not only show that the business was carried on offensively—what was offensive was opinionative, not positive,—but they must show that it was actually unlawful. This was no trifling matter; it involved to his clients not less than $100,000, and it behooved them to proceed without that haste which the State's Attorney appeared to expect of them. These men had complied with every requirement of the law. They had put in condensers, they had attended to the suggestions made by experience for the improvement of their premises, and, as he had once said before, which he would now repeat, that their place was cleaner to-day than the court-room they were sitting in.

TESTIMONY OF THE MAYOR.

Hon. Joseph Medill was called as the first witness, and examined by State's Attorney Reid. He said during this summer he had visited the defendant's establishment twice, and passed it several times. He went there the first time for the purpose of proving and seeing for myself whether the complaints made were well-founded as to the smells, and where they proceeded from; went with Dr. Rauch, in the early part of the summer. I could not stop there long [with a smile]; it was too bad. The odor was rather overpowering. As far as witness could judge, the place was in an exceedingly filthy condition. Some disinfectants had been thrown on the offal, but the smell was fearful. Did not go below; couldn't do it; it was too much to stand. Went above, where the slaughtering was done. The floor was unclean, and sticky with blood. At a long distance from the establishment say a third or half a mile, first discovered the smells, whilst approaching. Dr. Rauch thought that it came from the slip, but when they got to the slip it was easy to distinguish the difference in the smells. When they were within 100 yards, on the east side of the slip, witness distinguished a distinct smell. They spent but a short time there [another smile], it smelt too bad. Left after a conversation, a pleasant conversation of a general character, with Mr. Reid. Spoke about improvements, and pointed out to Mr. Reid the desirability of condensing the vapors, the gases rising from the tanks. Mr. Reid promised to have them introduced. The next time witness visited the place was about six weeks later, with a Committee of the Common Council. The establishment was then cleaner; it had been cleaned up, and the floors looked as though they had been washed, and some lime, and other disinfectants, thrown around. It was not so offensive, but it smelt bad. The condensing apparatus was of an interior description, and it was in the wrong place; it was of no good where it was. Told Mr. Reid that it was badly located, and that it was too small; that he ought have one ten or twenty times as large; the party did not approve of it. A great deal of the trouble arose from the waste water running into the slip; they carry off most of the offal, the heavy matter, in wagons, but there is no other way of getting rid of the water, so far as he could see, than by the slip. Had passed there, besides the times referred to, he believed, twice; once when he was going to the Bridewell. Dr. Rauch was again with him. At the south end of the slip, the smell seemed fearful. Discovered the smell a long distance to the east; it was the smell of the establishment, not the peculiar smell of the slip. Dr. Rauch said this time he expected to see Reid & Sherwin's place in better shape, but witness noticed that his confidence lessened as they neared the spot, and he said no more about the condition of the place being better than before. Witness had been residing directly to the east of defendant's place about one mile, on Michigan avenue. Had smelt the same smell so far as his house. From May to the 1st of this month—[Objected to on the ground of the information being laid for a nuisance existing up to the last of July.] Very well; down to the last of July. From the 1st of May to the last of July, witness had noticed the smell as far as his residence on Michigan avenue, probably a dozen times. On those days the effect was particularly offensive. In some cases, neighboring families were obliged to get out of bed in the middle of the night and hold wet cloths to their noses to keep out the offensive smell.

In cross-examination by Mr. Anthony, the Mayor said that there were several other establishments in the neighborhood of Reid & Sherwin's place. Did not think they contributed very materially to the peculiar smell complained of. As to the drainage into the slip, His Honor explained that the sewer connected with very few houses; it was mostly unoccupied territory that it drained. A lengthy examination took place with a view of fastening the authorship of the offence on the city, and neighboring establishments, in common with the defendants, but nothing was elicited to shake the general effect of His Honor's evidence.

ALDERMAN SCHMIDT

was the next witness called, and his evidence was to the general effect that the defendant's establishment was the source of an unmitigated public nuisance.

The Court then adjourned to hear further evidence this morning.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

The decision of Judge Tree, in the demurrer of State's Attorney Reed to defendant's plea, in the case of the City v. Reid & Sherwin, is given elsewhere. The Mayor was on the witness stand, and gave a very unpleasant but truthful picture of the stink-yards, and the effects of their abominable emanations on an afflicted public.

Circuit Court September term commences on Monday. The calendar will be in the printers' hands to-day. It contains 377 causes, and will be divided into 37 every day.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

Yesterday the following cases were taken up: Nos. 10, 15, 16, and 17. Objections were heard in 10 and 15 objections were overruled. In 16, as to special assessments, objections were sustained. The hearing lasted all yesterday and will be resumed this morning.

The United States District Court.

ADMIRALTY.

Peter Taylor and John W. Thomas v. Charles C. Harder and Henry Hafer. Libel, $600. Action by the owners of the schooner Marion Egan for damages caused by the consignees of a cargo of coal detaining said schooner in Chicago by neglecting to unload her within due time. George Gardner, proctor.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,111. Petition of Emmanuel Hartman filed. Voluntary bankruptcy. Goggin & Shaffner, solicitors. Petitioner's books and papers were burned in the fire.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,716. Mann v. Beecher. By stipulation, continued.

1,767. Stow v. Hirsch. On motion of plaintiff, leave to amend Narr. on payment of costs to date.

1,715. Hughes v. Keyes. Appeal dismissed at defendant's costs, with proceedings, for want of affidavit of merits.

1,678. Whitmore et al. v. Ingraham. By agreement, jury separated.

JUDGE JAMESON.

2,108. Gyles v. Kubitsenky. By agreement, set for 16th inst.

4,022 and 4,023. Linn v Thompson, and Linn v. Miller. On motion of plaintiff, cases adjourned on docket as 480½ and 481½. Jury separated by agreement.

3,043. Preble v. Hebbard. By agreement, suit dismissed at defendant's costs.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

318. Anderson v. McCarty. Complainant's solicitor suggests death of complainant, and leave to file a bill of revival in bill and cross-bill by Ida Jane Anderson, in original case.

139. Foerster v. Foerster. Master's report of testimony filed. Hearing in open Court, and decree appointing Trustee to execute deed.

436. Drake v. Meacham. By agreement, injunction in cross-bill dissolved.

399bb. Clifford et al. v. Clifford et al. Motion of petitioners for leave to file petition, and ordered same to be spread upon record, and ordered summons.

683a. Walworth v. Hubbard. Hearing in open Court, and decree appointing Commissioner.

710. Parker v. Parker. On motion of complainant, reference to Master instead of Scott.

NEW SUITS.

39,961. Baun v. Wendell. Transcript from Justice Banyon.

39,962. Ryan et al. v. Rogers et al. Assumpsit, $1,000. Wm. H. Condon, attorney.

39,963. H. S. Thayer et al., known as H. S. Thayer & Co., v. John B. Tascott. Assumpsit, $800. E. A. Otis, attorney.

39,964. Kastens et al. v. Newhall et al. Petition for mechanic's lien to secure an amount of $872.65, for materials furnished for a building on defendants' Lots 55, 56, 57, and 58, of original Lots 61 to 90, in Bronson's Addition to Chicago. Arnold Tripp, attorney.

39,965. Rischen v. Schmidtt. Application to restore record of judgment. Thomas H. Marsh, attorney.

39,966. Clifford et al. v. Clifford et al. Action under the will of John Clifford, deceased. Petition to restore record. Dent & Black, solicitors.

39,967. Nelson v. Cummings. Replevin of a case of boots valued at $300. S. T. Brown, attorney.

39,968. Marx v. Raetz. Appeal from Justice Boyden.

39,969. Kleeman et al. v. Haywood et al. Assumpsit, $2,600. Tenny, McClellan & Tenny, attorneys.

39,970. Bacon v. Phelps. Affidavit for garnishee summons v. Joan Young Scammon. Same attorney.

39,971. Baldwin v. Lane. Assumpsit, $6,000. William H. Holden, attorney.

39,972. Healy v. Grant et al. Assumpsit, $800. Barker & Wait, attorneys.

39,973. Narr. Suppressed for service.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE BOOTH.

401. Fry v. Protective Life Insurance Company. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

402. Same v. Same. Same.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

317. Fulton et al. v. Alexander et al. Ordered that defendant answer bill on or before 20th inst.

347. Sewell v. Batch et al. Time extended for all defendants to answer till 1st day of October.

873. Price v. Silas B. Gassette. Time to answer further extended five days.

881. Mayer v. Carpenter et al. Rule to show cause by defendants why writ of attachment should not issue against them for failure to plead. Answer or demurrer by Monday next.

NEW SUITS.

3,882. Atkinson v. Cavanagh et al. Appeal from Justice Banyon.

3,883. Einshaw et al. v. Courtney. Assumpsit, $1,000. E. A. VanBuren, attorney.

3,884. Habeas corpus. Petition of Nina Chandler, aged 13, through Isaac H. Chandler, her father, for release from the custody of Willie B. Stoops, Elizabeth Kerr, Mary E. Stoops, and Margaret J. Stoops, of No. 83½ Fulton street, whom, it is alleged in the petition, are detaining unlawfully, her mother being dead, and her father having a right to her entire care and custody. Writ of habeas corpus ordered issued. H. C. Noyes, attorney.

3,885. Hawkinson v. Guthrie et al. Appeal from Justice Hawes.

3,886. R. B. Chisholm, Jr., v. C. & N. W. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. Storrs & Van Annan, attorneys.

3,887. Quinlan v. Eastman & Wood. Case, $15,000. Storrs & Van Annan, attorneys.

3,889. Covill v. Chambers. Bill for specific performance. Petition seeks completion of contract for the purchase of premises No. 256 Sampson street, situated Lot 14, Block 4, Harrison's subdivision of Chicago. Cahill & Wilkinson, attorneys.

3,888. W. McKendree Tooke v. Frederick O. Kimball et al. Bill for specific performance. Petitioner seeks completion of contract for the purchase of the s ½ of the n ½ of the n e ¼ of Section 28, Township 38, n of range 14 e of the third principal meridian. Hayden, McCoy & Evans, attorneys.

The County Court.

ESTATES.

Susan McFarlane et al., minors. Decree for sale of real estate.

Carl Robert Boerner. Inventory of partnership approved; agreement to pay debts of partnership filed and approved.

The personal property and assets of the estate do not exceed the amount of the widow's allowance, after deducting funeral expenses. Ordered that the property and assets of the estate be delivered to the widow, and that the administrator be discharged from further proceedings.

Bertrand A. Shotton. Grant of administration to Gerhard Shotton. Bond of $10,000 approved.

John Parmly. Grant of administration to Hester A. Parmly. Bond of $800 approved.

Adolph Giellues. Will proven.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

The City v. Jonathan C. Mitchell. Nuisance. Submitted to Court. Hearing, and continued till Saturday.

The City v. Reid & Sherwin. The demurrer of plaintiff to defendant's plea sustained. Hearing. Report elsewhere.

Illinois Supreme Court.

CASES DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 12.—The Court met pursuant to adjournment, all the Judges present. The following proceedings were had:

No. 242—Motion to dismiss; appeal dismissed; five per cent damages.

243—Appeal dismissed; five per cent.

84—Motion to amend petition for appearing.

120—Motion to dismiss writ of error.

Motion to admit to Bar Tiffany, Tilden and Clark.

6—Continued for service.

287—Motion to reinstate.

289—Motion to extend time to file record.

98—Submitted by plaintiff in error; briefs filed.

307—Motion for time to file record.

The Indian Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In my opinion, the Quaker policy of the Government with regard to hostile Indians is a grand failure. I have had opportunities of judging, and I pronounce it weak and imbecile in the extreme. The idea of trying to win to civilization such brutes as the Kiowas by kindness, is simply preposterous; yet such is the present policy. No wonder that the Indians laugh at the whites, and call them "heap big fools."

I was intimately acquainted with the Lee family, in Texas, residing within a few miles of their ranche, on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River; and a nicer family it would be hard to see. But their peaceful home was invaded by these fiends in human shape, the father and mother murdered, and the children—two girls and a boy—carried off. Is this the end? No. These poor, peaceful Indians return to their homes on the reservation at Fort Sill, get their rations, tobacco, blankets, &c., as usual, and then present the two unfortunate girls, brutally outraged, and demand a heavy ransom for their release. The punishment these devils receive is only the threat—the poor, miserable, feeble threat—of having their rations stopped unless they return the brother of the girls.

I believe that Sa-tan-ta, Sa-tuck, and Big Tree, would never have been arrested by Mr. Tatum, had not General Sherman been at Fort Sill at the time, having narrowly escaped falling into the hands of these very Indians.

The laws of God and man alike demand the punishment of this bloodthirsty tribe for all the terrible murders they have committed, which are innumerable; and, if they are not punished this coming winter, then I venture to predict that there will be a general war next spring.

The Kiowas have been working for this for some time, visiting the other tribes and stirring them up to it. The Cheyennes are recovering from the thrashing administered by General Custar, and are prepared to join in with the Kiowas and the Equarbada band of Comanches, and go on the war-path next spring. The only way to stop this, and to settle the difficulty, is to go for them as Custar did, in the depth of winter, when their ponies are poor, and, owing to the severity of the weather and scarcity of grass, they deem themselves safe, and give them the punishment they deserve.

When the fiery tongues of the press take this matter up, and show Mr. Lo in his true character, then we may hope for a settlement of the vexatious Indian question, and not till then.

HENRY D. GREGG.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.

EPISCOPALIANISM.

Closing Session of the Diocesan Convention.

A Graceful Recognition of the Bishop's Services.

An Interesting Report on the Subject of Christian Education.

The "Old Catholic" Movement Heartily Sympathized With.

In Memoriam—St. Mary's School—A Travelling Minister.

The Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of Illinois assembled at the Cathedral yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. Owing to the severe rain-storm, which had set in with extraordinary vigor, there was but a slim attendance of delegates and worshippers. The service was full choral, rendered antiphonally. The prayers to the creed was said by the Rev. F. M. Gregg, of Springfield. The Rev. Matthew Magill read the first lesson from the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah, Chapter XX. The Rev. P. Anderson, of Algonquin, read the second lesson from Luke, Chapter 11. The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, of the Epiphany, Chicago, said the concluding prayers of the morning service.

After the conclusion of the religious ceremonies, the Convention was called to order, Bishop Whitehouse presiding.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

On motion of S. C. Judd, the Convention then proceeded to ballot for three clergymen and three laymen to constitute the Board of Missions. The following were elected: Rev. E. Sullivan, Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Rev. C. S. Abbott, Emery Cobb, H. J. Chase, and E. H. Hubbard.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Bishop's annual address in which he notes the expiration of the twentieth year of his Episcopate, and groups together some of the statistics and memoranda of the growth of the diocese during that period, reported that, in their judgment, the occasion is one most appropriate and opportune for the Convention to put on record some expression of its grateful appreciation of those labors, and of that Divine blessing which has attended them, and therefore offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention hereby expresses its devout thanks to Almighty God for the guardianship which has kept in safety, and prolonged in energy and vigor unabated, the life of our beloved Bishop.

Resolved, That the remarkable record of duties performed and progress attained during this score of years, is, in itself, ample refutation of any charge of failure, and implied lack of due and adequate advance in Diocesan growth.

Resolved, That this Convention do now tender its most hearty congratulations to the Bishop on the record of a period of active usefulness already outlasting the average official course of public men, and giving assurance of still more honored and effective service for the Church of God, in the many years which we pray may yet be granted him.

Resolved, That we do now, as individuals, and as the representative council of the Diocesan Church, pledge him a loyal and earnest co-operation in his efforts to establish and strengthen the Church within the jurisdiction entrusted to his charge.

REV. SAMUEL CHASE,
REV. THEO. MORRISON,
REV. D. W. DRESSER,
REV. JOHN WILKINSON, } Committee.
REUBEN TAYLOR,
S. H. TREAT,
E. M. M. CLARKE,

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Bishop, who was much affected, returned his earnest thanks to the Convention for this mark of their confidence, and said such a testimonial was worth living for and worth dying for.

EDUCATION.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Bishop's address relating to religious education reported: They would earnestly commend the views there referred, and the warning there sounded, not only to the Diocesan Church, but to the General Church, and to all who call themselves Christians. The subject of education in this land is becoming, and much more and more to become, one of profound interest and solicitude, not only to the Christian, but to the statesman, the philanthropist, and the patriot. By the very conditions of the question there are practical difficulties involved which every day appear more clearly, and with every step of so-called "progress," farther from solution. The necessity of education for all classes is accepted as a fact, and the need of an education that will suit all classes and interfere with the rights of none, is accepted as a necessity. These are the principal features of the problem, but the solution is not yet. No theory of public education by the State has been proposed, by which all conflicting interests can be reconciled.

It will not be expected that this Committee should offer, and they will not presume to suggest, a remedy for all these difficulties. Whatever plan may be accepted as the best for the people at large, the duty of the Church, for herself and her children, is plain. She can no more give up to popular direction the work of education than the duty of preserving her creed and shaping her canon law. The right to educate is from God. The responsibility is upon the family and the Church, and it is only as these fail in their duty that the State may undertake, for its own preservation, to supplement their work. The Church must have her own schools, and educate her own children, and as many more as possible, even while, as a public necessity, her members bear the burden of taxation to maintain the secular education of the public schools. While they "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," they must render under God the things that are His.

If such a principle should be adopted by Christian people, and worked out persistently and liberally, secular education would be reduced to a minimum, and would be concerned to provide only for the necessities of the few, in those elements of knowledge necessary for the exercise of citizenship and franchise in the Republic.

For such a work the Church needs large endowments, with liberal provision for building, furniture, and apparatus for diocesan schools and even without endowment, for current expenses. Education can be promoted at moderate cost, within reach of most of our people; and of such superior kind, and of such higher influence of culture and religion, as to warrant the price of tuition. With some entirely for schools for the poor of larger cities, with parish schools everywhere of moderate expense, and with diocesan schools of the highest grade, the Church in Illinois will be prepared to do her part, without controversy, in the practical solution of the great question of the day.

The following resolutions are offered for the consideration of this house:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Church to provide local and diocesan schools of as high a grade and at as small expense as possible.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our people to maintain such schools by contributions and patronage as far as circumstances and means will allow.

REV. C. W. LEFFINGWELL,
REV. W. B. CORBYN, D.D.,
REV. W. C. HOPKINS,
REV. E. SULLIVAN,
A. C. CALKINS, } Committee.
L. C. MITCHELL,
S. YEHR,
S. WILKINSON.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

THE "OLD CATHOLIC" MOVEMENT.

Rev. H. C. Kenny, from the Committee to whom that portion of the Bishop's address in relation to the Old Catholic movement now going on in Germany, made the following report:

Alt-Catholic is the name given to that organization of priests and laymen of the Roman Church who refuse to acknowledge the infallibility of the Pope. They are Alt-Catholics ("Old Catholics") because they would remain in the Catholic faith, believing what they believed before, and practicing what they have always practiced. As such they demand our sympathy. All Christians may be considered in three great divisions, as to the methods which they adopt the interpretation of God's word. In point of time, the first is the Church method. This is based on the idea that the Church at all times and places has always held certain fundamental truths which have formulated into creeds, and expounded by the general councils. An opinion even defended by the Holy Eastern Church, and even taught by our own Nineteenth Article, as itself explained by the preface to our ordinal. The next in date is the Roman or development theory. By this, even before the last meeting of the Vatican, any assembly of its members with the Pope, and now the Pope alone, can assert any doctrine to be the faith necessary for salvation, whether it was before believed or not. The third, or modern, would give to any one the right of interpreting Scripture according to individual judgment, and is subdivided into the two schools, according as its upholders are more or less atheistic of evangelical and rationalistic. Now, where are we to place the Alt-Catholic party? Without a doubt, in the same division in which is placed our own communion. We have this in common, an agreement to find in creed and general councils the interpretations and exposition of faith. Here we have another bond of sympathy. That men coming from Romanism, as these have, would, in either belief or practice, arrive at always the same conclusions that are held by the majority of communicants in the diocese would be strange. An organic union with them would, at present, probably, be as useless and impossible as any proposition for a corporate union with the Holy Eastern Church. Still the fact remains, to use a political figure, that the Alt-Catholics, so far as they have given expression to their ideas, have adopted the main plank in our platform. While professing Romanism, they do now repudiate that on which it is based. Now the English reformers ever maintained that it was their desire to so reform their church that it should be in accordance with the primitive church. To show wherein this has not been done has ever been its challenge. Any new, independent, disinterested examination of what has everywhere by all, in all times, been believed, will tend to strengthen its own Catholicity. Ought we not to express our sympathy with such examination. And what an example of love for apostolical orders and rites have they just given, or are they about to give. Candidates for Confirmation were ready, and Bishops refused to bestow the three-fold grace. What a temptation to admit to the Holy Communion those prepared. But not so did those true reformers of Germany act. The Apt of Utrecht is requested to confirm. Consenting so to act, his journey was an ovation. From the same source they are about to receive their right to ordain. The little, out-of-the-way and persecuted Jansenist Church will be the one source from which the succession will be derived. How wonderful is the wisdom of God! A thousand years are but as yesterday. His centuries are our seconds.

Now, if there is anything of which we are proud, it is the title of Episcopal, and there, in Germany, are those who, under every discouragement are determined to remain Episcopal. Is it not another tie?

But there is another reason still why the coming Congress should awaken our deepest feelings. We read our Savior's prayer for unity. In early ecclesiastical history we find the Church one. At the present moment how Christians hate one another,—how far from unity! Is the prayer of our Savior ever to be heard? Is there ever again to be a visible Oneness? From how many hearts go up the prayer, "Oh Lord, how long." And what a promise of reunion seems to be made by this assembling Council at Cologne. For it will come the Apt of Utrecht to represent many sides of Roman Catholicism; to it will come the Apt of Benedos, representing the Greek Church, while Bishops from England and America represent true primitive Catholicism. What has caused disunion? Rome and its curial. And now perhaps the disease will work a cure. Here at Cologne do representatives of all truly Christian bodies meet,—a peace jubilee of Christendom. They meet as Dollinger, their leading mind, says not to indulge in polemics, but to be guided by irenical thought,—not for controversy, but for peace.

To that Congress our own Diocesan was invited. It was an invitation extended to but few. As such, extended to our own Diocesan by those as well acquainted with our controversy as we are, it means that, however some may consider inflexibility in maintaining unity of the Church as bigotry, the disinterested regard it as the mark of a truly Catholic Bishop.

Do we not, as a communion need, once in a while, to look over the larger encampment of Anglicanism, and out on the Holy Catholic Church at large? That invitation has arrived, but too late to be responded to in person, but not too late to meet with some response.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the apparent reformation now going on in what is known as the Alt-Catholic movement, and sympathize heartily with it so far as it indicates a return to primitive Catholicity.

The Bishop and several other clergymen expressed their warm approval of the Old Catholic movement, so far as it tended to a closer union with the Episcopacy, and the resolution was adopted, and the Bishop authorized to convey the same to the Old Catholic Congress.

THE HYMN-BOOK.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of recommending some additions to the Hymn-Book, made a report recommending the introduction of the new collection of hymns adopted by the General Convention of the United States, at the earliest practicable moment. The resolution was adopted, after a somewhat protracted discussion, during which it appeared that the General Convention had adopted a new set of hymns, or additional ones to be added to the old, but left it to the option of each parish at what time it would be convenient for them to introduce them into their churches.

OBITUARY.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Bishop's address relative to deceased ministers, made the following report:

The Special Committee to whom was referred so much of the Bishop's address as refers to the decease of Right Rev. Bishop Davis, of South Carolina; Right Rev. Bishop Upfold, of Indiana; and Rev. Philander Chase, Presbyter of this diocese, report the following:

Resolved, That we desire to place on record our hearty concurrence with the Bishop's graceful tribute to these honored servants of God, who, having finished their course, do now rest from their labors; that we note with gratitude their prolonged and distinguished usefulness, and tender our condolence to the portions of the Church, and to their families, bereft by their removal.

Resolved, That especially in the sudden decease of our brother of this diocese, Rev. Mr. Chase, we are forcibly reminded of the uncertainty of human life, and of the daily increased diligence in our Master's work, "lest coming suddenly he find us sleeping."

REV. D. W. DRESSER,
REV. SAMUEL WILKINSON, Committee.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance made a report through their Chairman, Rev. F. M. Gregg, recommending the payment of several bills which were presented, and the report was referred to a Committee, consisting of the Bishop, the Treasurer, and Secretary of the Convention, with power to act.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

The report of the Committee in reference to raising money for the relief of St. Mary's School, at Knoxville, through Rev. I. L. Townsend, of Peoria, made a report. The Hon. James Knox, of Knoxville, offered to donate $10,000 to the school, provided the Diocese raised a corresponding amount; the Diocese has already raised $8,000 and the rector of the school offers, if $2,000 be raised this year and $2,500 next year, he will see that it is considered by Mr. Knox a fulfillment of the condition imposed by him upon the Convention. Various pledges were made by ministers of the different congregations towards raising the amount required.

A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Knox for his generous donation, and pledging the best efforts of the Convention to raise the additional $10,000 for the school.

TRAVELLING MINISTER.

Rev. John Wilkinson made a motion that so much of the Bishop's report as relates to having a travelling minister, to be placed at the disposal of the Bishop, be referred to a special committee of three. The Chair appointed as such Committee the Rev. E. Sullivan, Rev. Clinton Locke, and Rev. John Wilkinson.

The Committee subsequently reported in favor of placing the sum of $1,100 at the disposal of the Bishop, and that he be authorized to appoint such a minister as he may select for one year. The recommendations of the Committee were concurred in.

PRINTING.

The usual resolutions as to the number of copies of the proceedings of the Convention to be published, were passed.

Resolutions of thanks to the Rev. John Wilkinson and Marsland & Co., publishers of the Diocesan paper, the *Diocese*, for publishing a monthly Episcopal paper without aid, from the Diocese, and recommending it to the generous patronage of the Episcopalians of this diocese, were adopted.

CLAIMS.

The resolution by which the claim of S. P. Rounds & Co., for $300, for losses incurred in printing a portion of the Journal, which was destroyed by fire, was referred to a Special Committee, was reconsidered.

The Convention taking the view that they were neither legally or morally bound to pay such bill, the claim was disallowed.

THANKS.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered to the Committee of Entertainment and citizens of Chicago, for hospitalities during the session of the Convention.

A donation of $30 was voted to the Sexton of the Cathedral, for services during the Convention.

ORDINATION.

The Bishop announced that an ordination of a Deacon would take place at the Cathedral, to-day, at 10 a. m.

WIDOWS OF DECEASED CLERGYMEN.

A resolution was offered by Rev. John H. Wilkinson, that a Committee of three be appointed to report, at the next Convention, some feasible means for the relief of widows and families of deceased clergymen. The resolution was adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

After the usual religious exercises, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—11 a. m.—Flour, 26s. Winter wheat, 12s 6d; spring, 12s 4d@12s 10d; white, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard 40s 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 12—Consols, money, 92⅜; account, 92⅜; bonds of '65, 93⅛; of '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 87⅞; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 38¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £484,000 during the past week.

PARIS, Sept. 12—Rentes, 55f 87c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Cotton tending downward; middling upland, 9⅝@10d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales, 9,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 6d. Flour, 26s. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 35s; short ribs, 37s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—BEEVES—To-day 3,100, making 8,000 thus far for the week, against 10,600 last week. Fat cattle not plenty, and hold their own at 13½@13¾c. A few choice at 14c. Medium abundant at 11½@12c. Poor, including Texans, very plenty and a drug at 7½@8½c. A few prime Cherokees at 10½c, but better than many natives. Stock not all sold. Closed bad.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,400, and 18,900 thus far this week, against 30,000 last week. Trade rather dull at 5@6½c for sheep, and 6¾@8½c for lambs, most lots selling at 7@8½c, a car of Kentucky, 60 lbs, going at 8c.

HOGS—Receipts, 79 cars, making 27,700 head so far this week, against 28,600 one week ago. Dressed steady at 6½@6⅞c; pigs selling at 7@7½c. Several cars sold alive at 5@5½c, and a car of 150 lbs Ohio at 5¼c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Sept. 12—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 527, making the total for the week thus far 6,130, or 360 cars, against 582 last week. Market void of life. But few cattle offering. Yards bare of stock, with the exception of a few odds and ends, and inferior grades of Texans, which are not wanted at any price. Good stock firm and strong at yesterday's quotations. Sales, 18 Indiana steers, 1,072 lbs, at $4.90; 77 Michigan, 989 to 1,214, at $4.50@5.00; 26 Missouri, 1,094, at $5.20; 16 Ohio, 1,385, at $7.12½; 150 Illinois, 1,160 to 1,189, at $6.00@6.50; 52 Illinois cows and heifers, 1,196 lbs, at $6.30; 41 Michigan stockers, 872 to 928, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 1,600, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800, against 17,800 last week. The market continues dull and heavy at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1,150 Michigan sheep, 79 to 93 lbs, at $4.50@5.50; 107 Indiana sheep, 79 lbs, at $5.50; 62 Canada sheep, 111 to 120 lbs, at $5.37½@5.50; 745 Canada lambs, 63 to 75, at $5.50@7.00.

HOGS—Receipts 7,900, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,300, against 17,100 last week. There is a good demand for desirable hogs at $4.75@5.25. Common stock is neglected. Sales of 200 Ohio, 223 to 225 lbs, at $5.10@5.25; 105 stillers, 277 lbs, at $5.00; 98 stillers, 242 lbs, at $5.12½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The market is very active for all goods. Prints have been generally advanced in price, and are in increased request at advanced rates, as the stocks of favorite brands are rapidly decreasing. All other goods are firm, with a hardening tendency. Foreign goods are in request, with advanced prices. Dress goods sell at auction to-day at an advance on former prices. Silks, velvets, and ribbons active at fully former rates.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy, but unchanged; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@6.40; common to good extra, $7.00@7.25; good to choice do, $7.30@8.15; white wheat extra, $8.15@9.40; St. Louis, $7.40@10.50. Rye flour, in light supply and prices advancing; $4.25@5.25. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat steady with good export demand; receipts, 73,000 bu; smutty new Chicago spring, $1.40; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.52@1.53; No. 2 and No. 1 Chicago mixed, $1.56; No. 2 Chicago new, $1.58; old and new No 2 Chicago mixed, $1.60; No 1 Milwaukee, $1.62½; winter red and amber Illinois, $1.58@1.70. Rye steady; Western, 78@78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher, with good export demand; receipts, 204,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63@63½c; sail do, 63½@64c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 64½@64½c. Oats a shade better and moderately active; receipts, 40,000 bu; Western, 42@46½c; Ohio, 45@50c; new, 39@44c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 23@26c.

PORK—Quiet; prices favor buyers.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14¼@17½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8⅞@9⅛c; Cuba, 8½@9⅛c. Rice dull at 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 58@61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active and steady; mess, $14.00@14.10; prime mess, $13.00@13.50. Beef unchanged; middles quiet and firm; short clear for January and February, 8¼c; December, 8½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet, at 10½@13c.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 93½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour flat; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $5.25@6.25. Wheat quiet and steady; fair to choice red Western, $1.60@1.70. Rye, old, 78@80c; new, 75c. Corn dull; yellow, 65½c. Oats unchanged.

WHISKEY—94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; Western superfine, $5.50@6.00; extra do, $7.00@8.00; family do, $8.50@9.50. Wheat—Red Western, $1.60@1.70; amber, $1.75@1.80. Corn dull; mixed Western, 61½@62c. Oats steady and firm; mixed Western, 38@39c; white, 40@41c. Rye quiet at 75@85c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $14.25@14.75. Bulk shoulders, 6½c; sides, 8½c; clear rib, 9@9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c; sides, 8½@10½c; clear rib, 10½c. Sugar-cured hams better at 18@19½. Lard dull at 9½@9½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet and firm at 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 12—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.60. Corn dull at 64c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower at $7.00@7.75. Wheat dull and drooping; red, $1.40@1.45; white, $1.55@1.60. Corn steady at 45c. Rye unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Barley quiet at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.12½@13.25. Lard in fair demand and firm; summer, 8@8½c; winter, 9c. Bulk meats in fair demand and firm; sales shoulders at 5½; sides held at 8½c, and 9½c, with less freely bid. Bacon firm at 7½c, 10½c, and 10¾c. Sugar cured hams firm at 15@17c for summer and winter.

HOGS—Higher at $4.60@5.10.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 12—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No 1 white Michigan, $1.83; amber Michigan, $1.47; No. 1 red, $1.67; No. 2 do, $1.45@1.46. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 46½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2, 29½c.

FREIGHTS—Nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, brls, 1,000; wheat, bu, 23,000; corn, bu, 28,000; oats, bu, 16,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, brls, 3,000; wheat, bu, 44,000; corn, bu, 61,000; oats, bu, 700.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady at an advance of 1@2c; extra, $1.89; No. 1, $1.73; amber, $1.47. Corn steady at 50c. Oats, 35@36c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12—TOBACCO—Active and firm; sales about 100 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active on orders at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 12—COTTON—Dull and unsettled; nominally middling, 20c; low do, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX winter, $6.75@7.00. Corn and oats dull and unchanged.

HAY—$27.00@27.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and buoyant; some sales a shade higher. Wheat active and higher; inspected No. 3 red, $1.60; No. 2, $1.75. Corn steady at 35½c. Oats a shade higher at 28½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 75c. Rye firm; No. 2, 60c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet; only small order business, at unchanged prices.

HOGS—Firm at 4¼@4½c.

CATTLE—Steady at 4¼@4½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; double extra spring, $6.00@7.00. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2 $1.27. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Oats firm; No. 2, 25½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 55c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2, 66c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 14½c; Oswego, 21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 102,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12—No meeting of the Board of Trade to-day.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—Flour quiet. Wheat fair and in demand; sales, 41,000 bu at $1.55 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.41 for No. 2 Chicago. Corn dull; sales, 16,000 bu; No. 2, 53c. Freights steady. Elevator Association formed last evening.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—BRAN—Firmer, at $1.00.

HAY—$26.00@29.00.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; held at $7.35.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and drooping at 8c, 10½c, 11½c and 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; fair to fully fair, 10½@10¾c. Others unchanged.

STERLING—21¼@21½; sight, par@⅛ discount.

COTTON—Demoralized; sales, 500 bales; low middlings, nominal at 20c; receipts, 1,518 bales; exports, New York, 103 bales; stock, 15,108 bales.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Take Courage, Invalids.

Pain and weakness produce despondency, and the invalid who is laboring under bodily torture, debility, and mental depression at the same time, is indeed in a pitiable condition. But let all who are thus situated take heart. A balm is provided both for their physical and mental infirmities in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Among the commonest sources of pain, uneasiness, and melancholy are the diseases which affect the stomach, the liver, the alimentary canal, the nerves and the muscles, such as dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, headache, hysteria, and rheumatism, all of which yield readily to the regulating, invigorating, and purifying influence of this peerless vegetable tonic, stimulant, and restorative. Take courage, sorrowful invalids; you will find the help you need in Hostetter's Bitters.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN..............Lessees and Managers
TO-NIGHT, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
The Great Wonders, late of Niblo's Garden, New York,
THE EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS.
The Brilliant Vocalist, MISS SALLIE MASON.
The wonderful imitator, PROF. FOX.
Frank Gibbons, Wash Norton, Miss Martha Wren, James Collins, Warren Sisters, Maggie Gray, Charley Benedict, Harry Richmond, Harry Gulon, Frank Nelson, Signor Cappolo.
COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE.
Sixteen beautiful young ladies led by the Star Premier, MISS BETTIE REMMELSBERG; Sig. DAVID COSTA; Miss Sophia Remmelsberg, Miss Susie Summerfield, in
TWO GRAND BALLETS.
To conclude with the new Domestic Drama entitled
THE TIDE OF FORTUNE.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
SEASON TICKETS
For the West and South Side Courses
FOR SALE.
On and after Monday, Sept. 16, at 8 a. m., tickets for South Side Course at
CARPENTER & SHELDON'S,
958 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.
TICKETS FOR THE WEST SIDE COURSE AT
HORTON'S LIBRARY, 687 West Lake-st.
WEST SIDE LIBRARY, 239 W. Madison-st.
SEASON TICKET, including Reserved Seat for TEN LECTURES, $4.00.
In order that we may reserve a sufficient number of desirable seats to accommodate those wishing single tickets on the evenings of the lectures we have decided to sell only a limited number of Season Tickets; 600 for the South and 800 for the West Side Course.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers, 958 Wabash-av.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Every night and Saturday Matinee, till further notice, BRONSON C. HOWARD'S Sparkling Comedy
SARATOGA,
Presented in the usual manner of all productions at this Theatre, in
HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.
Nothing left undone to make
THE PICTURE COMPLETE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Second and Last Week of
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
In the greatest of all sensation dramas,
Across the Continent,
Introducing in the celebrated Concert Scene New and Beautiful Songs and Dances.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THE CHICAGO HOUSE OF
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE,
Is now removed to their new and elegant store,
57 STATE-ST., corner Randolph,
Where the public and our old patrons are invited to call.
D. S. COVERT, General Agent, 57 State-st.

REMOVAL.
C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, have removed to 186 East Madison-st., second door east of Fifth-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE
On Superior-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn,
Lot, with Two Houses,
First-class; just finished; complete in every respect.
Rented for $100 a Month.
Small payments required down; balance will be spread over five years to suit purchaser. The property is desirable, and terms easy. O. R. BROOKS, Room 12 Central Union Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Partnership Notice.
The copartnership heretofore existing between N. Matson, E. S. Pike, L. J. Norton, and W. E. Bigley, under the firm name of N. MATSON & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent—E. S. Pike retiring from said firm. N. Matson, George E. Johnson, L. J. Norton, and W. E. Bigley have formed a copartnership and will continue said business under the firm name of N. MATSON & CO., and will collect all debts due and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

Minton Floor Tiles.
I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between James Sullivan and C. A. Learcus, under the name and style of Sullivan & Co., is declared at an end from this date.
CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1872. C. A. LEARCUS.

RUPTURE.
Dr. MARSH'S Radical Cure Truss—the only Truss that cures Rupture. All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically fitted at the office of
MARSH & BOWLES, 569 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Genteel Furniture
At 72 Twenty-second-st.
Friday, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock.
AT AUCTION.
We shall sell, without reserve, the entire household effects
At Dwelling No. 72 Twenty-second-st.,
Consisting of everything requisite for a genteel house.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A PEREMPTORY SALE.
THE FURNITURE
OF 13 ROOMS,
At No. 176 West Madison-st.,
AT AUCTION!
On FRIDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14,
At their salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.,
with Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Hardware, and General Merchandise.
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
Bedsteads, handsome Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Bureaus, Desks, Sofas, Lounges, Rockers, Chairs, &c.
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
75 new and second hand Carpets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

At BUTTERS & CO.'S
SATURDAY'S SALE,
10 Chests Tea, 20 Rolls Oil Cloth,
20 packages Crockery in open lots,
25 caddies Tobacco.
Commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2 HANDSOME RESIDENCES
ON THE
WEST SIDE,
TO BE
SOLD AT AUCTION.
ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 16,
At 2½ o'clock, we shall sell without reserve, at our Salesrooms,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Two new brick 3-story dwellings on Washington-av. between Ada and Sheldon-sts, with all modern improvements. Lots 25 by 125 feet; houses contain dining-room, kitchen, double parlors, 4 chambers, library, marble mantels, marble washstands, furnace, and registers throughout. Terms very favorable. For other particulars, see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRAME DWELLING
AND
Lot 50 by 178 Feet,
On Indiana-av.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On Monday, Sept. 16 at 2½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., frame dwelling and lot 50 by 178 feet, with stable, No. 999 Indiana-av; house contains all modern improvements, with parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, 5 chambers, bath room, gas fixtures; will be sold with the house; terms easy.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Property
ON CANAL-ST.
On Monday, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Lots 63 and 64, Block 65, School Addition to Chicago, 40 feet front on South Canal-st., 35 feet deep, being 380 and 382 South Canal-st. $2,500 due June 3, 1877, balance cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
100 Lots at Washington Heights,
5 Lots in Egandale,
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 16.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,
On TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
At our Salesrooms 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
New Buggies, Carriages, & Harness,
On WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, at 9:30 O'CLOCK.
At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, at 9½ o'clock.
At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, ELEGANT
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
Sofas, Easy Chairs, Lounges,
Side Board, Book Cases, Hall Trees, Office, Dining, and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, &c., &c., at auction. We are about to
Move to 292 and 294 State-st.,
Near Van Buren, and prior to our removal we shall offer great inducements to purchasers of Furniture at private sale. We make upholstering a specialty, and guarantee good work at reasonable prices.
COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
Of New and Second hand
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, CROCKERY,
Beds and Bedding, Blankets, Feather Pillows, Comforters, White Spreads, Show Cases, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 14, at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious stores,
Nos. 85 and 87 MARKET-ST.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
Parlor Suits of every description.
Chamber Suits of every description.
Marble Top Tables of every description.
Extension Tables.
Wardrobes, Sideboards, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Office and Parlor Desks, Camp Chairs, French and German Plate Mirrors, Chromos, English, Brussels, and Wool Carpets, Rugs, 15 crates W. G. Crockery (Firsts), Glassware, 100 Comforters, an Elegant Tone Piano (new).
On Saturday, Aug 14, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. E. STACY.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
AT 71 EAST KINZIE-ST., FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, at 10 a. m., adjourned sale of fine Groceries, Fixtures of Store, Show Cases, Wooden Ware, Stoves, Counters, Scales, &c. Also, Bar and Fixtures, one large Ice Box, stock of Liquors, Glassware, &c.
Sale positive.
T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.

EXECUTORS'
PEREMPTORY SALE
Estate of ISAAC BROWN PARKER, dec'd.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Very Valuable Business Location.
BUILDING
Formerly known as the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
Nos. 805, 807, 809, and 811
Walnut-st., between Eighth and Ninth,
80 feet front, 235 feet in depth to Sansom st.
TWO FRONTS,
On Tuesday, Oct. 1.
At 12 o'clock, noon.
Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, without reserve,
At the Philadelphia Exchange,
$1,000 to be paid at the time of sale.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Attorney, No. 717 Walnut-st.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
139 and 141 South Fourth-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug 21.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.
Political Goods
Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH B. PURDY, 52 and 54 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1855.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
985 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
And to be Removed on the 17th of October to
938 Indiana-av. cor. Twentieth-st.
The Fall Term will commence Monday Sept. 16.
Pupils will be received in Voice, Piano, Harmony, Organ, &c.
Terms, $20 in class, $40 privately.
By taking for a longer period, Conservatory Shares may be obtained at greatly reduced prices
Upon its removal to Indiana-av., the Conservatory will be established upon the largest basis. Its Instructors will be of acknowledged merit.
The Building is one of the largest and finest on the avenue.
A magnificent Church Organ is in course of construction and will be placed in the Music Hall.
Full particulars will be given to visitors at the present office, 985 Wabash-av. Circulars will be forwarded to any address.
ROBERT GOLDBECK, Director.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document
OF THE CAMPAIGN.
"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"
OR,
"Grant's Public Record."
Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.
ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:
No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.
All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid	$ .10
50 Copies	1.50
100 Copies	2.50
500 Copies	10.00
1,000 Copies	15.00

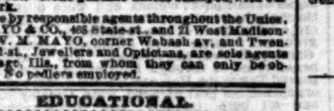
Send orders to RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second st., Cincinnati, O.
Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 465 State-st., and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University. Law School.
Instructors and subjects (in part) for 1872-73:
PROFESSORS.
Emory Washburn, LL. D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
[illegible] Evidence and Equity.
C. C. Langdell, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.
A vacancy, to be filled shortly.
LECTURERS.
Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, LL.D., The Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States.
Hon. George T. Bigelow, LL.D., Marine Insurance.
Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL.D., Wills and Administration.
Nicholas St John Green, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.
The Academic Year begins Sept. 26, 1872.
For a circular containing full information, address, JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.
The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.
Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL
673 Wabash-av.
MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, Principal.
English, French and German boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls. Will open Sept 16. For circulars, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,
571 Cottage Grove avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University) will resume studies Monday, September 2.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of experienced Teachers and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal. Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

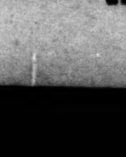
FOR SALE.

Fisher's Island for Sale or Lease.
This property, belonging to the estate of R. R. Fox, deceased, and containing several thousand acres, eligibly situated in the Sound, opposite Stonington, Mystic, and New London, Ct., is, by executor's order, offered for sale or lease as a whole, or, as it is divided, in separate farms. It is unsurpassed for salubrity and coolness and has great agricultural advantages, being capable of producing 1,000 tons of hay annually, and affording rich pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well provided with harbors and is worthy the attention of yachtsmen and sportsmen. The Mansion House is very large and roomy, and, with the adjacent buildings can be readily fitted to accommodate 100 or 200 boarders. Application and further inquiries may be made by letter, addressed to J. S. SLATCHFORD, 5 Pemberton Square, Boston.

WANTED.

Northwestern Union R.R.
Milwaukee to Fond du Lac.
3,000 men wanted to work on the grading of the above road. Wages $2; excellent board, mostly at farm houses, as the line passes through a thickly settled and healthy country, with good water. For further information see the sub contractors along the line of the road.
F. McNAMARA, Civil Engineer.
MILWAUKEE, Sept 1, 1872.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 6 South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
A PRIME INVESTMENT
AT A
Low Price.
THE CHICAGO
AND
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,
Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at
90 and Accrued Interest.
This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.
The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.
The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.
Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and [illegible] for one half the entire road have already been purchased.
The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to a connection with existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.
The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.
The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.
The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.
Pamphlets and all information furnished by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

STOVES.

STOVE TRADE
is invited to examine, at our new salesroom, Nos. 38 and 40 Lake-st., the largest stock of desirable Stoves in the West, and at most favorable prices.
JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO.
38 and 40 Lake-st.

The Franklin Iron Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
HITCHCOCK & CARTER,
Have on hand, and are manufacturing a large and varied assortment of Stoves and spring Stove Ware, which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices. Circulars and price lists sent on application. Address FRANKLIN IRON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati Via Kankakee Line.
On and after MONDAY, Aug. [illegible] this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 76 Market st.
JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
H. [illegible], General Pass. [illegible], Cincinnati.
JAMES [illegible] DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.
As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and reinterment of the bodies buried in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to persons having friends buried in the Potter's Field that any bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.
The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
B. F. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of [illegible] of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411 [illegible] 413 in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of said county, reference being hereby made to said [illegible] for a more full and complete statement of the terms of said deed than is herein set forth, in which Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. S[illegible], Charles S. Read and his wife Henrietta V. M. [illegible], Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Read, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust; for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than [illegible] months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,025.31, payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and [illegible], the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 3d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 8, containing 636 18-100 acres, and of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 95 35-100 acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together 220 32-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for want of money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.
July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York		From New York	
Cuba	Sept. 18	Abyssinia	[illegible]
Scotia	Sept. 25	Batavia	[illegible]
Java	Oct. 2	Algeria	[illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100 and $130 gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
Tribune Office.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: [illegible] Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. [illegible] Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. [illegible], M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwestern or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

STOVES.

STOVE TRADE

is invited to examine, at our new salesroom, Nos. 38 and 40 Lake-st., the largest stock of desirable Stoves in the West, and at most favorable prices.

JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

The Franklin Iron Co., SUCCESSORS TO HITCHCOCK & CARTER.

Have on hand, and are manufacturing, a varied assortment of Stoves and [illegible], a large and they offer to the trade at the lowest [illegible] Ware, which and price lists sent on application [illegible] prices. Circulars Address THE FRANKLIN IRON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. [illegible], open for freight to Lafayette, [illegible] Louisville and points in [illegible] as low as other routes. For infor[mation] [illegible] at Depot, foot of [illegible] General Office, 76 Market-st. [illegible]

JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
[illegible] DEMING, General [illegible] Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made [illegible] of Lincoln Park for the [illegible] by the Commissioners of the bodies buried in the [illegible] of the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to persons having friends buried in the Potters' Field [illegible] bodies will be removed under their [illegible] that [illegible] application to [illegible] Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, [illegible] Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary. B. F. CULVER, President.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at [illegible] of Athens County, Ohio, [illegible] [illegible]

July 15, 1872. RUDOLPH DE STEIGUER.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York		From New York	
Cuba	Sept. 18	Abyssinia	Sept. [illegible]
Scotia	Sept. 25	Batavia	Sept. [illegible]
Java	Oct. 2	Algeria	Sept. [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage $80, $100 and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships. Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THOMPSON, LEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF Fractional Currency TO EXCHANGE FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT Tribune Office.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

BANK CLEARINGS IN CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO COMPARED.

From time to time during the last month or two we have referred to the fact that the business of Chicago was increasing so rapidly that it was probably greater than it was before the fire, in October, 1871, which some of our neighboring cities regarded as "their opportunity." During the whole of last spring the newspapers of both Cincinnati and St. Louis reiterated the claim that the trade which Chicago once had was coming to them, and the St. Louis papers published, from time to time, comparative statements of the bank clearings of Chicago and St. Louis to prove that St. Louis was doing the most business. This would all have been fair enough if it had been true, and if there had been no trickery and deception in the figures of the St. Louis clearings report, as we are prepared to show there was, and is yet. During the month of April the St. Louis papers claimed that the weekly clearings of the St. Louis banks were greater than those of the Chicago banks, and in May that they were fully equal to those of Chicago. Since May, the St. Louis papers have had nothing to say on this subject, because even the trick by which the St. Louis clearings are *made to appear just exactly twice as much as they really are*, fails to bring their figures up to the actual amount of bank clearings in Chicago.

DECEPTIVE REPORTS IN ST. LOUIS.

The manner in which this St. Louis trick of comparing [illegible] was accomplished is as follows:

Every one who understands the business of the Clearing House knows that this is simply a place where the banks send, at a certain hour of the day, all the checks on other banks which they have received from their own customers. Each bank has a great number of checks on each other bank. The aggregates are compared, and the differences or "balances" are paid in money. Each bank has some "debits" and some "credits," but the same checks that are debits for one bank are credits for another, and it will be seen that the aggregate sum of *either* the debits or of the credits represents the total amount of the checks sent to the Clearing House. This is the true amount of the clearings, and the sum amount of the credits, exclusive of the debits, is all that has ever been reported by the Chicago Clearing House as the amount of its "clearings." But what does the St. Louis Clearing House do but *add the debits and credits together*, thus just doubling the actual amount in order to make an appearance of comparing with Chicago when, in fact, the money transactions through the Clearing House in Chicago are nearly *three times as much* as those through the Clearing House in St. Louis, and about four times as much as those of the Clearing House in Cincinnati.

SEPTEMBER, 1871.

We have the official figures from the St. Louis Clearing House to show that the total sum of the checks sent into that Clearing House during the month of September, 1871, was [illegible]. This was the total amount of the "credits," and of course must necessarily be the total amount of the debits also. We have also the official figures from the Chicago Clearing House to show that the total amount of the checks or credits sent into this Clearing House during the same month, September, 1871, was [illegible], thus showing that the money transactions of Chicago banks were in the aggregate nearly three times as great as those of the St. Louis banks.

THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1871.

The aggregate of checks sent into the Chicago Clearing House for the week ending Oct. 7, 1871, was [illegible], or nearly as great as the aggregate for the whole month of September in St. Louis. On the night of the 8th of October, 1871, the "opportunity" of St. Louis occurred; the business part of Chicago was laid in ashes, and for eight days, until the 16th of October, there was no attempt to do banking business, or to make a clearing of the bank checks. Notwithstanding this great gap, and the crippled condition of banking affairs and business here for several weeks, we find that the total amount of bank checks sent into the Chicago Clearing House during the month of October, 1871, was $53,692,168, while only $37,958,963 passed through the St. Louis Clearing House during the same month. It will thus be seen that, while the money transactions of Chicago were reduced over 40 per cent during October, 1871, by reason of the fire, the money transactions of St. Louis were only temporarily increased about 6 per cent for that month.

FIRST QUARTER OF 1872.

The official statement of the business of the St. Louis Clearing House, for the year 1871, shows that the total sum of the bank checks cleared in the quarter ending April 1, 1872, was [illegible]. We have the weekly statements of that institution to show that the total amount of checks cleared through the St. Louis Clearing House in the quarter ending April 1, 1872, was $106,656,629. We have also the official figures to prove that the total amount of checks cleared through the Chicago Clearing House in the period from Jan. 1, 1872, to April 6, 1872, was $197,147,856, or nearly double the business transacted by the St. Louis Clearing House, in the same period in either 1871 or in 1872.

SECOND QUARTER OF 1872.

But now let us come down to a later period, when the business of Chicago has begun to revive, so that it is now actually greater than it was this time a year ago; and for the comparison of the business of St. Louis and Chicago we print the official weekly statements of the Clearing Houses of both cities, just as they are made by each, only that in drawing any conclusion *from them*, it must be borne in mind that the St. Louis report is the aggregate of *credits added to the debits*, while that of Chicago is that of *the credits alone*:

[illegible]

It will be seen that in the footings of the above columns we have deducted the debits from the aggregate of the reports of the St. Louis Clearing House, thus leaving its figures to stand on exactly the same basis as that of Chicago. This shows that in the fourteen weeks from June 1 to Sept. 7, 1872, bank checks to the value of [illegible] were cleared at the Chicago Clearing House, while an aggregate of only $127,324,176 were cleared at the St. Louis Clearing House. It, therefore, the business transacted by the banks of cities is a fair criterion of the volume of their general trade as is universally believed, the business of Chicago is now nearly three times as great as that of St. Louis.

THE CINCINNATI BANK CLEARINGS.

Turning now to Cincinnati, we find that the reported clearings of her banks average $12,000,000 per week, but we have reason to suppose that Cincinnati, too, has the fashion of adding the debits to the credits in the reports of her Clearing House, and thus making the volume of business appear exactly twice as large on paper as it is in reality. We have shown above that the actual aggregate of bank checks passing through the St. Louis Clearing House this summer is an average of about $9,000,000 per week, against an average of nearly $22,000,000 per week in Chicago. Now, if Cincinnati clears $12,000,000 of checks per week, her money business is one-third greater than that of St. Louis. We suspect, however, that the Cincinnati Clearing House report is made up in the same preposterous and deceptive manner as that of St. Louis, and that the actual amount of checks cleared in the Cincinnati Clearing House each week is only an average of about $6,000,000, or about one-fourth as much as in Chicago.

THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET.

In local finances and trade this was a dull day, owing to the rainy and uncomfortable weather, which also excites fears that we shall not have the necessary amount of cool dry weather to ripen and properly cure the corn crop. Corn has continued to grow and to keep soft this year later than usual, and there are general apprehensions that we may have frost before it is sufficiently hardened to keep. Money continues in active demand, and the great majority of the banks are confining their accommodations to their regular customers, so that a good deal of fair paper is thrown into the open market, where money is worth 12 and 15 per cent.

Exchange was abundant, but a little firmer today, because the receipts of currency from New York this morning were large, and none of the banks are obliged to sell exchange to get currency.

The flow of currency to the country is still large, and indicates an active movement of wheat, wool, lumber, cattle, etc.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 75c ⅌ $1,000 discount.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Money early in the day was firm at [illegible], but at the close was freely offered at 5. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged. Sterling dull at [illegible]. Gold dull and weak, ranging from [illegible] to [illegible], closing at [illegible]. Loans 1 to 2 per cent for carrying. Clearings, [illegible]. The Treasury disbursed [illegible]. Government awards, $1,000,000 at from [illegible]. State bonds dull and heavy. Stocks unusually dull and rather weak all the morning, but about noon a better feeling prevailed, with a disposition to higher prices manifested, especially for Pacific Mail and Northwestern. Erie loaned to-day as high as 1-16. Market at close generally dull and without marked change. Sterling exchange [illegible].

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, Sept. 12.

CITY PROPERTY.

Forquer st, bet Clinton and Canal sts, s f, 25x119 ft, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $1,450.

Lot 101 in Block 5 of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $700.

Prairie av, s e cor Eighteenth st, w f, 122x150 ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $46,267.

Lot s of Lots 8 to 10 in Block 40 Ogden's Addition, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $300.

Lot 27 in Hull's 5½ acres in e ½ s w ¼ Sec 4, 39, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 17 in Block 46, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated July 10; consideration, $1,400.

Wesson st, n of Chicago av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,300.

North Robey st, n of and near Wabansia av, w f, 48x116 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 31, in Block 2, of Morris' w ½ s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 33, in same, dated April 30; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 2, in Bailey & Boyd's Lot 10, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $2,600.

Lots 117 and 119 of Lot 132, in Bronson's Addition, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $1,200.

Milwaukee av, between Chicago av and Rucker st, [illegible] ft to alley, dated April 11; consideration, $4,100.

Hamilton av, between Division and Ellen sts, w f, [illegible] ft to alley, dated May 27; consideration, $600.

West Adams st, n w corner of Paulina st, s f, 130x125 ft, dated Aug 30; consideration, $30,000.

Hamilton av, between Ellen and Division sts, w f, [illegible] ft to alley, dated May 27; consideration, $600.

Idaho st, bet Taylor and Polk sts, w f, 66x127½ ft, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $2,000.

Park av, n w cor of Leavitt st, Lots 39 and 40, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 28, in Bl 5, of s w ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $900.

Lots 4 to 11, in Bl 6, of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 34, 39, 13, n of railroad, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $65,977.

19 84-100 acres in same, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $48,131.

[illegible], dated Aug. 24; consideration, [illegible].

Boardman st, n w cor of Grand st, s f, 48x110 ft, dated Sept 12; consideration, $1,300.

North av, 24½ ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 24x130 ft, dated June 2; consideration, $750.

St. Louis st, n e cor of Twenty-second st, w f, 291x261 ft, dated Sept. 2; consideration $15,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 8 and ½ Lot 9, in Block 75, of Hoyt's subdivision, in n e ¼ Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 12, in Duncan's Block 7, of Taylor and Kreigh's e ½ n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $600.

Lot 17, in Hulburd's Block 4, of Clough and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $2,635.

Lots 17 and 18 of Lots 8 and 9, Forrestville, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $2,000.

Block 11 (except Lots 38 and 39) in Bell's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $9,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

N E ¼ of n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 22, 39, 13, dated July 3; consideration, $13,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,186	4,463	4,729	2,924
Wheat, bu	57,600	119,100	53,753	80,881
Corn, bu	223,238	142,750	324,692	153,815
Oats, bu	56,200	124,000	88,693	64,365
Rye, bu	4,131	20,027	3,280	290
Barley, bu	45,885	21,040	8,010	3,740
Grass seed, lbs	90,465	208,810	35,451	155,077
Flax seed, lbs	146,940	146,450	5,000	.....
Broom corn, lbs	40,160	14,240	870	31,080
Cured meats, lbs	47,858	4,860	68,000	490,819
Beef, brls	46	.....	38	30
Pork, brls	11	.....	360	1,218
Lard, lbs	7,820	9,120	20,225	215,196
Tallow, lbs	34,270	15,016	1,640	.....
Butter, lbs	104,850	80,045	38,620	39,050
Live hogs, No	9,121	7,370	8,867	5,343
Cattle, No	2,300	2,745	994	1,583
Sheep, No	1,306	2,612	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	94,940	68,780	108,616	49,567
Highwines, brls	356	180	200	658
Wool, lbs	87,913	5,820	213,474	49,060
Potatoes, bu	1,075	688	42	.....
Lumber, m	1,785	1,787	1,785	2,433
Shingles, m	2,905	1,750	2,009	2,010
Lath, m	661	73	200	157
Salt, brls	10,533	.....	1,876	2,242

Withdrawn from store, yesterday, for city consumption, 5,920 bu wheat; 4,739 bu corn; 6,624 bu oats; 1,432 bu rye; 3,814 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 149 cars wheat; 443 cars and 32,300 bu corn; 48 cars and 3,500 bu oats; 15 cars rye; 67 cars barley. Total, (721 cars) 324,000 bu.

A telegram was read on 'Change to-day, from Buffalo, announcing that an Elevator Association has (again) been formed in that city, and that the following rates have been adopted: 1c per bu on the grain, with privilege of five days' storage, and ½c per bu to the vessel; making a total charge of 1½c.

Of course it is understood that there is now an end to the offer of the Erie Basin Elevator proprietors, of Buffalo, to elevate grain free of charge. We are informed that that house has done practically nothing on the *gratis* plan, as the elevator is situated in a position that makes access both difficult and dangerous.

It is now probable that the Chandler puts will be agitated before the courts. Numerous parties paid $50 each for the privilege of delivering 10,000 bu of oats to P. R. Chandler at the rate of 41c per bu, and find no mention of the fact made in the bankruptcy papers. They think it rather strange that these sums of money should go to swell the percentage to be paid to others, while they receive not even the compliment of a mere mention. It is worth while to inquire what the criminal code has to say about such a questionable transaction as that involved in the put deals in oats.

F. J. Diamond is still absent, and no one seems to know of his whereabouts. The holders of the $175,000 (worth ?) of claims against him are vitally interested, and it is whispered that they may offer a reward for his return, if only for the purpose of ascertaining what he knows about running corners for other people and shouldering the losses himself without an effort to pay them.

The firms that are offering a rebate on storage, to parties who will at once ship corn out of their elevators, are understood to be Armour, Dole & Co. and Flint & Thompson. The statement that the Illinois Central Elevator proprietors offer a similar rebate, made this morning, was erroneous.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally firmer, and moderately active to-day—the remark applying principally to grain. The receipts showed a material falling off; and the continued bad weather made it almost certain that the receipts will be light in the future, as the new grain cannot be dried sufficiently to render it marketable, in bad weather. The shipping movement was a tolerable active one; but the buying all around was more largely speculative than usual. The excitement that has characterized the sugar market for some time past shows no signs of abatement, and the upward movement of prices continues. The supply is reported unusually light in all the principal markets of the country, while the demand is unprecedented at this season of the year. Dealers find some difficulty in filling orders, though as yet we believe no serious delays have occurred. Prices underwent a further advance of ⅛c on all grades. Coffees, syrups, rice and most other goods in the list were also in good request and ruled firm. Aside from sugars the stocks are ample. Dry goods met with a large demand, and sales were effected at about former quotations. There was no change in the butter and cheese markets, there being a moderate demand at the quoted prices. Hay was again dull, and prices have a declining tendency. Hides and leather were fairly active and unchanged. No new feature was noted in the oil market. Carbon was firm, as were also linseed and turpentine, while other descriptions ruled steady. Comparatively few new features were developed in the market for lumber at the yards to-day. Trade was only moderately active, but dealers were again firm in their views, at quotations ruling for the past four days. The stocks are ample in every respect. There was a good inquiry for metals, iron, and tinners' stock, and prices were fully sustained. Nails met with a large inquiry at $6.25 rates. The supply is ample. Naval stores were dull and easy. Potatoes were in less active demand and lower. Poultry was steady. The aggregate demand for seeds was larger than for some time back, and quotations ruled higher. Wool was dull and easy. Building materials and railroad freights were active and firm.

Highwines were quiet but firm at the decline noted yesterday, with sales of 150 brls at 89c per gallon. The market closed with 89c bid.

Lake freights were less active and steady at the decline noted yesterday, though shippers held off till past noon for further concessions. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 72,000 bu wheat, 150,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats, and 5,000 bu rye. Sail rates closed at 12½c on corn, and 13½c on wheat, to Buffalo; 19½c for corn to Oswego, and 20c for do to Kingston. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 33c on corn.

Provisions were quiet and dull. Mess pork was nominally unchanged, holders quoting themselves as firm at former prices, but there was no apparent demand, and the market was flat, both on cash and future, under reported weakness in New York. Lard was scarcely mentioned, but probably could not have been sold except at a decline, as New York was quoted at 9⅛c. Meats were lower, with no demand, and a growing desire to sell off the small lots remaining on hand, so as to make room for the next winter's stock. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.00@14.05 (outside brands offered at $14.25); do seller October, $13.75@14.00; do seller sixty days held at $13.75; do seller December, $12.50@12.75 for new; do seller January, $12.50@12.60. Lard, cash or seller the month, [illegible]; do seller December, [illegible]; summer lard, [illegible] for choice, and [illegible] for ordinary; dry salted shoulders, [illegible]; do short ribs, [illegible]; long and short clear together, for delivery in December or January, quoted at [illegible]; do short ribs held at [illegible]; do short clear held at [illegible], all boxed; sweet pickled hams, [illegible]; bacon, clear sides, [illegible]; do breakfast, [illegible]; and do hams, [illegible]; packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, [illegible]. City tallow, [illegible]. Sales were reported of 50 tcs summer lard at [illegible]; 50,000 lbs short ribs (yesterday afternoon) at [illegible].

Flour was more active than for several days past, the wheat situation having brought out several shipping orders, which were all on the market to-day, and enabled holders to gain a slight advance in some cases. The stocks of old wheat flours are about exhausted, and the offerings of new are small as yet. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 60 brls do [illegible]

(Armdale) at [illegible]; [illegible] bris do at [illegible]; [illegible]

Wheat was active and irregularly higher, advancing ⅛c on seller the month, 1c on seller October, and scarcely anything on car lots. Liverpool was reported strong, and the advices from New York were conflicting, some quoting it lower, which caused our demand for shipment to be less urgent than yesterday. But the bad weather threatened to tell heavily on the receipts of this month, making it impossible to dry the grain sufficiently to grade as No. 2; this diminished the chances of the shorts for this month, and brought out an active demand, which resulted in an advance that was maintained with surprising steadiness. The lesser strength for October was due to the expected diminution in the percentage of our receipts, that will inspect as No. 2, and this caused the lower grades to be actually weaker than yesterday, under the prospect that a great deal of wheat will pass as No. 3 and rejected that would grade as No. 2 if the weather were favorable for drying. It is stated that it has recently rained very heavily over a large part of our wheat-producing districts, and that the rain has got into the stacks, and damaged them so irreparably that but a small proportion of the wheat in those districts can ever be made to pass muster as No. 2. The general outlook is widely regarded as being unfavorable, especially by those who anticipate a thoroughly wet autumn. Seller the month opened this morning at $1.21; advanced to $1.22, settled back to $1.22, and ruled close to that quotation for fully two hours, declined to $1.21½, and closed at $1.22. Seller October sold at $1.18@1.19½, closing at $1.19½. Seller the year sold at $1.16@1.17. No. 2 spring closed at $1.22½. No. 1 do at nominally at $1.31; No. 3 weak at $1.12, and rejected dull at $1.02. Winter wheat was unmentioned. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23; [illegible]. Total, 127,800 bu.

Corn was rather slow, but ⅛@¼c higher, under the influence of lighter receipts, as in the case of wheat. The copious rains threatened to interfere with the receipts of the future. Some thought the continued rains in the country would injure the crops; but well-posted operators stated that three-fourths of the new corn is already out of danger from everything except hurricanes or fire, and that, if the other quarter should be spoiled except for fodder, there would still be more corn in the country than can be got rid of before the next crop comes in. Of course this was a bearish talk, but a good deal can be said on the other side just now, whether there be any value in it or not. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the quantity of old corn lying behind in the country. Some say that the stocks are nearly exhausted. The trading today was chiefly for seller October. The market declined to 35½c, advanced to 35⅞c, declined to 35⅝c, and closed at 35⅝c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at [illegible], closing at 37⅝c. Seller last half September sold at 37⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 1 corn at 37½c; [illegible]. Total, 225,800 bu.

Oats were more active, and averaged nearly ⅛c higher than yesterday, under a better speculative demand, born of lessened receipts and bad weather, as in the case of wheat and corn. New York was reported steady. Cash or seller the month sold at [illegible]; and seller October at [illegible]; closing at [illegible], and [illegible]. Rejected closed at 20½c. Cash sales were reported of [illegible]. Total, 130,800 bu.

Rye was quiet, but firm, advancing ½c per bu under a moderate demand, and an evident unwillingness of holders to sell at current quotations. The market closed at 56c for No. 2, and nominally at 45c for rejected. Cash sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 56c; 2,400 bu do at 55c, and 800 bu no grade at 33c delivered. Total, 4,400 bu.

Barley was in active request, and prices advanced 1 to 2c per bu under the better demand conjoined to lighter receipts, with bad weather. The market closed at 66½@67c for No. 2, and 57c for No. 3. Seller the month sold at 65@66c, closing at the outside, when seller October was held at 66c. Cash sales were reported of 200 bu No. 2 (Northwestern) at 68c; [illegible]. Total, 46,800 bu.

The following were the official measures of grain in store in this city, with the dates at which the measurements were taken by the State officers:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Munn & Scott	340,770	887,426	70,417
Central	83,213	749,421	106,807
Armour, Dole & Co	170,892	832,480	168,735
Rock Island	209,926	194,849	75,012
Illinois River	8,769	109,910	12,844
Total	813,574	2,774,086	433,215

	Rye.	Barley.	Date.
Munn & Scott	5,627	25,824	Aug. 24
Central	16,488	29,443	Aug. 24
Armour, Dole & Co	25,095	24,385	Aug. 24
Rock Island	8,321	11,127	Aug. 19
Illinois River	.....	.....	
Totals	55,523	100,731	

HOPS.

The Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce* says: Reports indicate that the crop, though good, has not been large throughout the country. The quality of this season's hops is far superior to many former yields, one bale, it is asserted, surpassing in strength three of those produced last year. The tone of foreign markets is of vital importance to hop-producers, and has no little part in the forming of home prices; but no serious trouble need be anticipated from this quarter. The demand for hops last season, with the apparent scarcity, has cleared both markets of all old stock. Bavarian hops, even if imported in large quantities, cannot more than meet the increased demand, and recent advices state that the yield is only average.

All disinterested classes will unite in predicting a healthy marketable price for Wisconsin hops, provided farmers will only use the reason given them to resist, by holding off, the tendency to [illegible] the market and do not, with one accord, ship every pound they have to the nearest sale. To this fear of declining prices on the part of producers, encouraged by speculators, can be traced the depressions which more or less exist after the picking of every crop. Producers who are frightened by this fictitious tendency will be easily taken in the trap set for them, and must suffer the consequences. It is safer to dry your hops well and study the market, than be influenced by forced excitement, sustained for individual benefit, and carried on with the high hand of unscrupulous speculation. It may be well to use precaution in the consignment of hops this season, that the calamities attending an artificial depression may be avoided, and that the reward due to the producer may not be diverted from its proper channel.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet and firmer; other markets quiet and unchanged. The following sales were made on the call: 45,000 bu wheat, seller the month, at $1.22; 10,000 bu do, seller first half of October, at $1.20; 5,000 bu do, seller October, at $1.18½c; 5,000 bu corn at 37¼c; 50,000 bu do at 35⅞c; 5,000 bu do, seller last half, at 37½c; 10,000 bu do, seller October, at 35½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	$14.05	$14.50
Mess pork, seller October	.....	.....
Mess pork, new, seller December	.....	13.00
Mess pork, seller the year	.....	.....
Wheat, cash	.....	.....
Wheat, seller the month	1.22¼	1.22
Wheat, seller first half October	1.19½	1.20
Wheat, seller October	1.18½	1.18½
Wheat, seller the year	1.16	1.16½
Corn, seller the month	36⅞	37
Corn, seller last half	37½	37¼
Corn, seller October	35⅝	35⅝
Oats, seller the month	24	25
Oats, seller October	24½	25
Oats, seller the year	24½	25

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

BUTTER—The butter trade was very quiet today, there being little doing aside from meeting the current wants of local consumers. Prices remain nominally unchanged, ranging substantially as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 21@25c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Remains unchanged. Grain bags were moving on a liberal scale, and were firm, while other goods in the list were generally easy. We quote: Stark, 30½c; Grahamton, 29c; Ludlow, 30c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@25c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, [illegible].

BROOM CORN—Was in fair inquiry, and firmly held at yesterday's figures: $40.00@60.00 per ton for fair; prime, $90.00@120.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150.00 per ton.

BEANS—Are improving in demand, at about former quotations: $2.25@2.50 for common to choice, and $2.10@2.65 for navy.

BUILDING MATERIALS—We quote the market moderately active and prices rule firm and unchanged: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $2.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brl, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.50@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 25 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEESWAX—Sales: 487 lbs, mixed lot, at 31½c.

CHEESE—Was in fair request, and prices were firm at the late advance. Prime goods are in light stock, and dealers are not urging sales. Common to fair grades are plenty. We quote: New York factory, 13½@14½c; Ohio factory, 11½@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—Nothing new was noticeable in this market. Business continues dull, and prices rule comparatively steady, as follows: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $8.00.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry was again small, at the following range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, [illegible]; [illegible] m; pork and tierce poles, [illegible]; whiskey barrel staves, [illegible].

EGGS—Sold to a fair extent at 16@20c per dozen for choice packages. The supply was large.

FISH—A satisfactorily active demand exists for goods in this line, and prices are firmly sustained, at the following range: No. 1 white fish, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; No. 1 shore mackerel, [illegible]; No. 1 bay, [illegible]; No. 2 bay [illegible]

[illegible]; Columbia River salmon, [illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—Were moving on a liberal scale, and [illegible] the market ruling steady and firm as follows: Dates, [illegible]; figs, [illegible]; Turkey prunes, new, [illegible]; French do, [illegible]; raisins, [illegible]; berries, new, [illegible]; raspberries, [illegible]; pitted cherries, [illegible]; peaches, pared, [illegible]; do halves, [illegible]; currants, [illegible]; apples, Southern, [illegible]; do Western, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible].

GREEN FRUITS—A very heavy shower all the morning prevented trading, and nothing was done until late in the day. Apples are going off at very low prices. Peaches rather scarce, and doing better. Grapes plenty and low. Pears in light supply. Sales: Apples—100 brls poor at $1.00; 50 fair at $1.25; 1 car good at $1.25 on track; 75 brls choice in a retail way at $1.75@2.00. Peaches—150 baskets small at 25@30c; 100 fair at 35c; 200 good at 40@45c; 200 good Crawfords at 50c; 150 choice at 50c; 40 at 75c. Pears—30 baskets good at 75c; 40 fair at 50@60c. Grapes—50 cases poor Concords (36 lbs) at $1.00; 100 fair at $1.50; 100 good at $2.00; 50 baskets at 50c; 50 cases fair Delaware (36 lbs) at $3.00; 25 good at $3.50. Plums—10 bu Damsons at $400 per bu; 10 baskets Green Gage at $1.00 per bu.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without new features. The excitement in sugars continues unabated, and prices are still working upward. The demand is urgent being larger than ever before at this season of the year, while stocks are unusually light in all the markets of the country. Hence, our jobbers find it impossible to fill orders as *promptly* as is desirable, though thus far we believe they have been enabled to satisfy all demands. Quotations were to-day advanced ⅛@¼c all around, and there is every indication that prices will be still higher. Coffees, rice, soaps, syrups, and spices were also meeting with a liberal inquiry, and were firmly held. Other goods in the list ruled quiet and steady. Following are the prices current:

BI CARB SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 25@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½; choice do, 22@22½c; prime Rio, 21@22c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23½@25c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@14c; granulated, 13½@13¾c; A standard, 13@13½c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12@12½c; extra C, 2, 12@12⅛c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@11c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 10@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 65@70c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 36@40c; pepper, 22½@23c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; German mottled, 7@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 7@7½c; brown Windsor, 6½@7c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 9@10c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The market was dull at the decline noted yesterday. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.50; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.50; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm and unchanged. The following are the prices current: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 28c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 2¼c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Few new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was active and quotations ruled firm as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	$ 6 10@ 70	
Bar iron	5 6 10@	5 5-10 rates
Heavy band	5 2-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 3-10@	5 9-10 rates
Hoop	5 3-10@	5 9-10 rates
Oval	5 4-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 2-10@	5 9-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 [illegible]@	5 9-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	[illegible]	rates
Norway nail-rods	[illegible]	
German plow steel	[illegible]	
English plow steel	[illegible]	
Spring and tire steel	[illegible]	

LEATHER—Nothing new was noted under this head. A steadily active trade is reported, and a firm tone pervades the market, both for domestic and imported stock. Below are the prevailing prices:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	35@	37
Kip, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kip veals	[illegible]	[illegible]
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ⅌ ft	28@	20
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.20
Rough upper, light	33@	34
Rough upper, heavy	30@	32
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	28@	29
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	28@	29
"B A" sole	[illegible]	[illegible]

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	90@	1.00
Kip, No. 2	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	63.00@	66.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	66.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.50@	1.90
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.45@	1.70
French calf, 30 to 35 lbs	1.35@	1.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.30@	1.80

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a good demand to-day, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote as follows: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12; $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, I C, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over [illegible]

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8@8½c.

MELONS—Very dull, and rotting on the hands of receivers, who find it impossible to sell as fast as they arrive. Quotations at 50c—$1.50 per doz for watermelons and $2.00@3.00 per 100. Nutmegs quotable at 20@30c per doz. Lemons were in better demand, and held firmly at $11.00@11.50 per box.

NAVAL STORES—The demand was dull, at yesterday's ruling prices:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 19 @	20
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17 @	19
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	21 @	32
Marline, per lb	18 @	20
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	16 @	18
Oakum, ⅌ bale	6.00 @	7.25
Pitch, per brl	5.50 @	6.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @	6.50

NAILS—Met with a good inquiry on shipping account, and prices were steady, as follows: 100 to 60d, per keg, $6.25; 8d, do, $6.50; 6d, do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d, do, $7.50; 3d, fine, $9.00; 2d, do, $9.00; clinch, $8.75; 1½c discount per keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Carbon, turpentine and linseed oils were fairly active and strong, while other goods in the list were quoted quiet and steady. Following are the prices current: Lard oil, 85c; extra winter lard oil, 78c. No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw 88c; do, boiled 93c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, [illegible]; elephant oil, 90c; turpentine, 62@65c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$	11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@	11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	13.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors		11.50
Rochelle ochre		[illegible]
English Ven red		[illegible]
English orange mineral	15.00@	16.00
English red lead		11.50
American red lead		11.50
Paris white	4.00@	4.25
Whiting		[illegible]

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—The demand was less active, and prices were generally easier. We now quote: New at $1.50@2.00 ⅌ brl, and 55@65c ⅌ bu.

POULTRY—There was a fair inquiry, and quotations ruled steady, as follows: Old chickens, $2.75@3.45; spring chickens, $2.50@3.00; turkeys at 13@14c ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Were in better demand, and higher all round. We revise our price list as follows: Timothy at $3.15@3.25 for poor; $3.45@3.60 for good; $3.65@3.00 for prime; clover, $5.95@6.00; flax, $1.60@1.65.

SALT—Continues to meet with a good demand on shipping account, and the prevailing feeling is one of firmness: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $2.12½; do, with bags, $2.27½; Ashton dairy, ⅌ bag, $4.75.

VEGETABLES—Sales: 200 doz corn at 7c per doz; 25 brls onions at $1.75.

TEAS—Were in good demand at former rates. We continue to quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.00; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@90c.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was reasonably active, and prices were firm and unchanged:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—We quote prices firm as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.50; hickory, $12.50; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The general demand was small, and prices were easy as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,930	5,915	515
Tuesday	2,670	5,077	1,475
Wednesday	2,300	9,491	1,306
Thursday	1,872	12,760	813
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,110
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,096	2,104	.....
Tuesday	286	2,724	.....
Wednesday	294	3,367	.....
Total	1,666	[illegible]	.....

CATTLE—In this department of the live stock market there was no material change, as compared with the preceding days of the week. Although there was a very full attendance of buyers (all classes were liberally represented) there was but a limited demand from any source, and the dull and depressed feeling which characterized the market for the past half dozen days or more is still prevalent. Eastern buyers claim to be losing heavily on their recent purchases, [illegible] [illegible] a fair margin [illegible] the supply of really choice shipping beeves, it exceeded the demand, and the low prices current yesterday were barely sustained. A few car loads were taken on New York, Albany, and Boston account at $5.50@6.00 for medium to choice steers of from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs, and [illegible] 1,450 lbs, while Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Buffalo buyers operated in a small way at $4.50@5.25 for fair to medium steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs. The inquiry for stock steers was fair, buyers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana being in attendance and operating, and sales were effected at prices not varying materially from those current last week, or at $3.50@4.40 for thrifty young steers of from 950 to 1,050 lbs, and $3.25@4.00 for common to medium grade of lighter average. The wants of local butchers were supplied at prices ranging all the way from $2.00@3.00 for inferior natives and thin Texans, to $4.00@4.50 for choice cows, fleshy steers, and good to choice Texans. There was a good demand for calves, at $5.00@6.00—the outside quotations for extra. The market closed dull.

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—Trade opened with considerable spirit, and early sales showed little or no variation from the prices current yesterday. Arrivals by later trains, however proved considerably larger than had generally been looked for, which had a tendency to weaken the views of holders—a fact of which buyers were not slow to take advantage. The demand at once fell off, and from 10 o'clock until noon trade was almost at a standstill, buyers refusing to take hold, save at a reduction of 10@15c. After dinner there was a general softening of prices, and at a decline of 10@15c, trade revived a little, though at no time was trading at all active. Sales were reported at $4.70@5.20, with the larger portion at $4.90@5.00. The outside figure was obtained by Mallory Bros., for 70, averaging 231 lbs. The market closed dull and easy.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—An easy feeling was developed in the sheep market to-day. The fresh receipts were moderate, but several droves were left over from yesterday, and the aggregate supply proved somewhat in excess of the demand. This fact taken in connection with the heavy rain storm which prevailed during the greater part of the day weakened the views of holders and prices eased off about 25c per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,140	1,785
Shingles, m	2,953	2,009
Lath, pieces, m	661	200

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	1,787	2,433
Shingles, m	1,750	2,010
Lath, pieces, m	73	157

CARGOES—The movement in lumber at the wholesale docks to-day was a small one, but a rather firmer feeling prevailed generally. The inquiry for sawed shingles and lath was good, and quotations were fully sustained. Pickets ruled dull at former figures.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$4.75
Ludington, ⅌ m	4.00
Pentwater, ⅌ m	4.00
Muskegon, ⅌ m	3.00
White Lake, ⅌ m	3.50
Grand River, ⅌ m	3.50
Saginaw, ⅌ m	5.75@ 6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	3.50@4.00
Railroad ties	[illegible]
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	2.75
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	3.75 @ 4.00
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04½@ .05½
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.15@ .16
Ahnepee—shingles	[illegible]
Menominee	5.75@ 6.00
Oconto	6.75@ 7.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@15.00
Common mixed lumber	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling	13.50 @14.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2.37½@ 2.50
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Sales were: Cargo schr [illegible], from Manistee, [illegible] boards and strips at $15.00; balance scantling and joist at $13.50. Sold to Michigan City by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Seventh Ohio, from Manistee, 14 m ft scantling and joist at $13.50. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Newhall, from Monastique, 140 m ft strips and boards at $17.50; 80 m interior lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Planet, from Manistee, deck load 3-inch joist and scantling at $13.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr New Hampshire, from Ludington, 125 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50; 60 m ft boards and strips at $15.00, Ludington tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Mars, from Ludington, 125 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50; 55 m ft boards and strips at $15.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Two Charlies, from Muskegon, 90 m ft, part Norway, at $16.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The aggregate demand to-day was large, and quotations were firmer at the following range:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	27.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@18.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Dry fencing	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@22.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Clear posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@30.00
Lath	2.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@60.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Dealers reported a good inquiry at unchanged prices.

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .....Sept. 12.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 11 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 1,084 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Milwaukee, 100 tons iron, and sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 3,350 brls salt, 100 tons pig iron, 1,118 bars railroad iron, 104 tons pig iron and sundries.
Bark Great West, Oconto, 243 m lumber, 56 m lath.
Schr Camden, Cleveland, 1,050 tons coal.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Scow Cousta Mary, Saugatuck, 64 cds wood.
Scow Supply, St. Joseph, 40 m brick.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, 260 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Prop Chas. Keltz, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Bark Montmorency, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Dan Newhall, Monestique, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 45 m lumber, 210 m lath.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. C. Moss, Oconto, 140 m lumber, 14 m lath, 5 m pickets.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Delaware, Kelley's Island, 1,000 tons stone.
Scow George, St. Paul's Pier, 50 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 636 tons iron ore.
Bark Pensaukee, Erie, 1,093 tons coal.
Bark C. K. Nims, Cleveland, 626 tons coal.
Schr R. B. King, Keeler's Pier, 60 cords wood.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Saginaw Bay, 1,350 telegraph poles, 1,000 cedar posts.
Schr Spy, Kenosha, 20 yards gravel.
Schr Queen of the West, Menominee, 110 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 85 m lumber.
Schr D. M. Norton, Racine, 20 m brick.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Buffalo, 450 tons coal.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 400 m shingles, 25 m lath blocks.
Schr Mary, Oconto, 120 m lumber, 87 m lath.
Schr Two Charlies, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, [illegible] cds bark.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Hamlet, Baraboo, 134 m lumber, 26 m shingles.
Schr G. Seaville, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 36 m lath.
Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 18 m lath.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, [illegible] cds bark.
Scow [illegible], St. Paul's Pier, 45 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Barge Commerce, Muskegon, 300 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Oconto, 202 m lumber, 4 m lath.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 45 m lumber, 210 m lath.

CLEARED .....Sept. 12.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, 11,977 bu corn, 260 brls flour.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Grand Bay, 43 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 21,126 bu corn, 990 brls flour, 38 bales wool.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn, 15,000 bu oats, 800 brls flour, 50 bags timothy seed, 40 bxs seed, 15 tcs lard.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Barge Guiding Star, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Russian, Buffalo, 30,500 bu corn.
Schr Otter, Collingwood, 13,000 bu corn.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 6 brls pork, 4 brls beef, and sundries.
Barge Hunter, Buffalo, 35,000 bu barley.
Schr Christine Nilsson, Buffalo, 29,000 bu wheat.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 58,000 bu oats, 15,000 bu wheat.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—We note the following engagements: From Milwaukee to Collingwood—The Minnie Mitchell, wheat 13c. To Saginaw—Mary Nau, corn at 10c. To Collingwood—Lumnis, Hanson, and Geo. Steele, corn at 10c. To Colborne—Schr Coronet and Midnight, corn at 14c. To Buffalo—Schr S. Crosthwaite, wheat at 13½c; bark Sunnyside and schr Read Case, corn at 13½c; Annie L. Craig, corn, p. t.

TOLEDO, Sept. 11.—Grain freights are a little weak and nominally lower; to Buffalo, 5@6c; to Oswego, 14@14½c on corn and wheat; to Kingston, 13c on corn.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—Grain freights are dull and ½@1c lower, owing to a more liberal supply of vessels. Rates are nominal at 14c for wheat per sail to Buffalo, 21c to Oswego, and 22c to Kingston.

DETROIT, Sept. 10—Rates firm and unchanged. No charters reported.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—Rates firm and some better. Charters reported as follows: Schr Atmosphere, coal to Milwaukee, at $1.70 per ton, free; schr Senator, same; schr Josephine, same; schr Nettie Weaver, coal to Saginaw, at 75c per ton, free; schr Dick Somers, to arrive, coal to Chicago, at $1.70 per ton, free; schr Libbie Nau, coal to Chicago, at $1.65, to load to-day, free; schr Berlin, salt to Cleveland, at 10c per brl, f. o. b.; schr Firefwing, salt to Toledo, at 7c per brl, f. o. b.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 10.—DOWN—Bark Brittish Lion, Toledo to Kingston, timber; schrs Lizzie Powell, Ashtabula to Kingston, staves; Nevada, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; Bark E. Gaskin, Port Huron to Kingston, timber; schr Victor, Toledo to Kingston, corn; scow Clara, Cleveland to Montreal, stone.

UP—Schrs Miami Belle, W. H. Oades, E. F. Gass, Eureka, [illegible] Hope; Bismarck, Kingston to Toledo, stone; [illegible] Merrick, Oswego to Chicago, coal; S. T. Atwater, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Northumberland, Kingston to Toledo, stone.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Amaranth.

WIND—Southwest, light.

Miscellaneous Notes.

DAMAGED.—The schr A. Rust, owned by Captain David Dall, of this city, arrived here on Wednesday evening in tow of the steamer Sherman, which picked her up off Waukegan. The Rust lost foremast head, fore top mast, and main topmast, besides being otherwise damaged,—the result of a squall. It will require an outlay of about $600 before she will be ready to enter commission again. She will go into Miller Bros. shipyard for repairs.

IN PORT.—The schooner St. Paul has arrived here in tow of the tug Ben Drake, in a leaking condition. She is lumber laden.

TO VESSEL MASTERS.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 12, 1872, a white light will be exhibited on the east pier extension, above the present red light, at Cleveland harbor.

WIND—Last evening, north, light.

MACHINERY RECOVERED.—The steam barge Milan, of Bay City, which contracted to recover the machinery in the tug Dispatch, which lies ashore on Port Austin reef, has arrived at Detroit with the boilers and the greater portion of the engine. The undertaking was a hazardous one owing to the uncertain state of the weather, and has been accomplished in good time.

VESSELS PASSED THE STRAITS.—The telegraph line having been extended to Mackinac, vessel owners have now an opportunity of being informed when their vessels pass that point by communicating with any of the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The operator is to be provided with a good glass for taking observations, and all vessels passing should show their burgees.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.—To avoid the delays and annoyances which are of almost daily occurrence at the St. Clair Flats, it has been determined on having a competent pilot located there, for the purpose of giving prompt attention to all steamers passing that thoroughfare, and pilot them safely over. There will also be kept for the convenience of vessels a lighter capable of carrying 60 tons. Captain M. Rathbun, of long experience on the lakes and rivers is the superintendent of this movement.

A CHAIN STOPPER.—A number of vessels on the lakes are introducing what is denominated a "chain stopper," which is likely to prove one of the most valuable appendages for preventing the parting of chain cables that has ever been brought out. It causes a steady strain upon the chain by the elasticity of the stopper, no matter how sudden or powerful the shock. It is strange that such an important article had not been discovered before this by mariners. It has not failed in giving satisfaction in every instance in which it has been tested.

THE PARANA.—The bark Parana had her jib-topsail and fore-staysail blown away and foresail split in the Straits last week.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The schooner L. E. Shepard had a narrow escape from destruction by fire while *en route* from Sheboygan to Escanaba. A quantity of lime in the hold ignited several bales of hay. It took several hours to extinguish the fire. The vessel suffered no damage, although her escape from total destruction was a narrow one.

SCARCITY OF LABOR.—Labor is so scarce at present that several of the large fleet which arrived here on Sunday are unable to secure gangs to discharge them.—*Milwaukee News, Sept. 11.*

SAILOR INJURED.—A sailor named Thomas Thompson, employed on the bark Parana, met with a serious accident Tuesday. He had placed a line over a spile, when it slipped off under strain and struck him across the forehead, inflicting two ugly gashes. It is feared that he will lose the sight of his right eye.

PORTAGE LAKE CANAL.—Work on the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal is approaching completion. The work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it is thought it can be used before the close of navigation.

FROM DETROIT.—The *Post*, of Wednesday, contains the following items: "The large vessel at present on the stocks at East Saginaw, building by Captain James Davidson, has been sold to H. J. & N. C. Winslow, of Buffalo, for the sum of $60,000. The fit-out of this vessel, including wire rigging, passed up yesterday, on board the barge Ajax. As soon as it arrives, the vessel will be immediately fitted out and launched. She will be commanded by Captain Francis E. Bateman, of Buffalo, who has had a large experience on the lakes, and is an excellent navigator. The name of the new craft has not yet been divulged. The schooner Young America was sold a day or two since, at Buffalo, by Captain F. E. Bateman, to Samuel Watson, for the sum of $9,000.

"The prop Mohawk, on her recent passage down, blew out her cylinder-head, and on reaching Buffalo underwent the necessary repairs. She has since been put in good running order, and again passed westward. The tug Mayflower was reported by telegram from Port Huron yesterday broken down in machinery and in tow of the tug Quayle for this port.

"The entire fleet of vessels which has been due at this point from Lake Michigan and Escanaba has succeeded in reaching and passing this point, and all which had cleared up to the 7th inst. While several were unusually long on the voyage, others made rapid time, when the state of the weather is taken into consideration."

Death of Schenauer, the New Haven Murderer, and His Child.

From the New Haven Journal, Sept 9.

The tragedy enacted on Putnam street, Friday, became, of course, the subject of remark in every portion of the city. Schenauer, the guilty author of the horrible scene, died in the hospital at about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. He had remarked but little after the commission of the horror, except to say, soon after being conveyed to hospital, "I did it! I did it!" and to say further to a person with whom he was well acquainted, who asked him how he stood it, "It's tough, but I think if I had a little gin I could stand it!" A little liquor was applied to his lips, but he was unable to swallow it. His silence was owing mainly, perhaps, to his weakness. He had lost a great quantity of blood, chiefly from the gash across his wrist, and, as Dr. Bellosa, the hospital physician, stated, he died from the loss of blood. He had no less than twenty-five head wounds, beside a deep cut upon one side of his throat and his fearful wrist gash. Upon each side above the ears the flesh of the head was fairly sliced with deep cuts, each exposing the bone, and the top of his head presented a similarly horrid spectacle. The cut in his throat was an inch deep, and from its appearance indicated that the knife he used was dull, and that he had fairly sawed with it in a desperate attempt to end his life. The same was true of the appearance of the wrist cut, which was jagged and deep. A post mortem examination by Dr. Bellosa, the hospital surgeon and physician, revealed the fact that none of the head wounds were necessarily fatal, as, with all his pounding with a heavy axe, he had not fractured the skull. Upon the right side was a crack made by the blade of the axe; but when the brains were removed, it was seen that it did not go through, the skull not being broken. The murderer had a very light brain.

At about 1 o'clock Saturday morning the child died. It was a pretty child, and even with its terrible injury was almost smiling in death, bearing no look to indicate the terrible manner of its taking off. When laid out, a white cloth done up as a turban covered its head and the wound, leaving the whole face and forehead exposed, and a sweet, trusting expression rested upon it. At about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, in answer to unyielding solicitations on the part of the mother, she was finally informed that the child was dead, when she gave vent to her grief in wails of agonized sorrow. The effect could not have been but injurious in her feeble state, for she was at a point when her physicians considered life almost trembling in the balance.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Shenauer was a clandestine one, it having been opposed by her friends, and they eloped in order to accomplish it. The objection to Schenauer then was that he was somewhat dissolute. Last winter, after his brutal attack upon his wife, for which he was put under bonds, he promised reformation, desired to be prayed for in the church, and signed the temperance pledge; but he soon fell back into his old ways. For a period, not long since, when Mr. Pickett's saloon, in which he was bar-keeper, was being removed to Crown street, he worked for Mr. Alling pile-driving, and then was steady; but his habits were too deeply seated, and he gave up to drink again. He was comfortably situated in life, the house in which he and his wife resided having been made a home for them by Mr. Alling, who owned it, and who is quite a large property holder in that neighborhood.

THE TEXAS CATTLE FEVER.

Its Reappearance in the Cincinnati Dairies—Prompt Action of the Board of Health.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 11.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the Meat Inspector reported that the splenic fever, or Texas cattle disease, which made such fearful ravages in our city dairies two years ago, had made its appearance again, and was threatening to make as dreadful havoc among the cattle as it did at that time. The disease, or malady, as our readers will doubtless remember, is a violent fever which almost invariably ends in the death of the poor brutes who are attacked with it—at least those who have been raised in this climate. The disease has its origin from a parasite or tick that buries itself in the flesh of the animal. Specimens of these ticks, from a quarter to a half an inch long, were exhibited, which had been taken from the bodies of the deceased animals.

The Meat Inspector said that he had noticed the prevalence of the disease at Mount Airy, in the dairies of Messrs. G. W. Tallant and J. W. West & Co., now belonging to Haysley. Mr. Tallant, he said, had lost twenty-nine cattle since August 1, and West & Co. (or Haysley) had lost one cow and had twenty-four sick. He said that a lot of Texas and Cherokee cattle had been in pasture next to the farm in which Tallant's cattle were pasturing. Mr. Tallant, until within a day or two ago, was unaware of what was the matter with his stock. He had found the vermin which infest cattle having this disease on the dead and dying cattle of Mr. Tallant. He had instructed West & Co. to put their living cattle in stables, to use chloride of lime and carbolic acid, and to feed them on hay.

He reported that he had locked up for condemnation 144 Texas and Cherokee cattle, which he had found in slaughter-pens ready to be killed for beef, while infested with vermin. These cattle were found as follows:

At Gall's slaughter-house, on Clarkson street, 25 cattle, the property of Blackburn & Co. At the same place, 36 cattle, the property of Evans, Shoenberger & Co. At the Brighton Stock Yards, 59 cattle, the property of Fort, Saddler & Co. At William Busch's slaughter-house, near Mohawk bridge, 13 cattle, the property of Jake Friday. At the same place, 11 cattle, the property of Geo. Weitzel.

The Board of Health upon hearing this statement of the case went into Executive Session, in the Mayor's office, to determine what steps they should take in the matter. The City Solicitor was called upon for an opinion as to their power in the premises, and upon his advice they passed a resolution requiring that all Texas cattle quartered in the neighborhood of the city be removed by rail or boat out of the State within twenty-four hours upon penalty of their being confiscated. Messrs. Baum and James and the Meat Inspector were appointed as said Committee to visit the owners of these cattle and enforce the order.

A number of the butchers of the city were present at the meeting, and one or two dealers in the Texas cattle. By the latter it was claimed that Mr. Snyder, the Meat Inspector, had shown a preference to one of their number, one Charles Garretts, by giving him notice that he was going to bring the matter before the Health Board, and he had therefore been able to dispose of his stock, while they were left with theirs on hand.

It is believed that the banishment of all Texas cattle from the city, and a strict order preventing their being received, will prevent the spread of the malady beyond the dairies, where it has thus far appeared.

—A Kansas gentleman drove the rats from his barn by this device: A long plank was covered with corn meal and thrust under the barn. Sitting outside was the inventor of the device, armed with a double-barreled shot-gun, the muzzles of which commanded the situation. The rats filled the board and he fired. The fire department were dilatory, and his loss is $3,000. But the rats are gone.

—According to the terms of the Texas & Pacific charter, 500 miles of road have to be constructed and in running order by the 1st of January, 1874.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana av., and Sixteenth st., and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*7:40 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*4:15 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a m	*1:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*6:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p m	*7:55 p m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	*8:15 p m	*7:55 p m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	*8:15 p m	*7:55 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:35 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:15 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal st., corner Madison; 160 Market-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

Leave Chicago	9:40 a m	9:15 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	6:00 p m	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:55 p m	[illegible]

Mail and Express except Sunday. Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a m and 9 p m. Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	‡3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:30 p m	*6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	‡3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	‡4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	‡7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:33 a m
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a m	‡7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'dat'n	*12:30 p m	*2:20 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot Corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:25 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex. via St. Anne.	5:00 p m	11:35 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:00 p m	11:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty Second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodat'n (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	[illegible]

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*5:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	7:30 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. [illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

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Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

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Friday Morning, September 13, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:

Virginia, Sept. 13.
Champaign, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 26.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

Alton, Madison County, Sept. 13.
Springfield, Sangamon County, Sept. 14.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 16.
Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

The professional party man is never brilliant, either in thought or action; and the reason is, that it is no part of his trade to have original conceptions of right and wrong. Original ideas are not essential to his success,—in fact, are calculated to embarrass him. He recognizes the party convention as the beginning and the end,—the absolute arbiter in all that pertains to political action. The newspaper press of the country has grown up as part of the machinery of politics. It has never risen above the party standard. It, too, has received its inspiration and its guidance from the party convention. It has been compelled to accept as true, just, and wise whatever has been so decreed by the party to which it belonged. There have been exceptional cases where journals have spurned this dictation; and, in every such case, such paper has been subjected to the denunciation and hatred of the party managers whose decrees it disobeyed. It is, however, a remarkable fact that, in proportion as these journals have rejected the absolute decrees of party, and have incurred the hatred of party organizations, they have attained a higher and wider influence, not only in the party itself, but with the public generally. Business prosperity has increased with all papers in the proportion that they have maintained their independence and their freedom. The number of people in the United States who have long since become sick of mere party organs, and who desire newspapers which dare be independent, honest, and truthful, has reached that point where it includes a great and increasing number of intelligent readers who do not live by or for politics. The time when men can be deceived by keeping from them everything but one side of a question has passed, and, with its departure, the party organ is falling into decay.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE long since refused to accept party platforms and party nominations as things not to be questioned, not to be opposed, and not to be exposed for their errors and depravity. It has stood firmly against official corruption and official usurpation, and has never discriminated between thieves in office, whether elected by one party or the other. It has supported and maintained principles and policies of the Republican party so far as it considered them right in themselves, and has never hesitated to oppose principles, policies, or candidates when it considered either of them vicious, or dangerous to public interests.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supports Greeley and Brown, not because they were nominated at Cincinnati, but because it thinks their election the best policy for the country, and the principles and policies they represent as preferable to those of the candidates nominated at Philadelphia. It believes that, with the complete settlement of the Slavery question and its adjuncts, the Republican party has become, to a large and dangerous extent, a machine for enriching the individuals who control its organization; and, what is worse, a machine for debauching public sentiment. So believing, it will maintain its position of independent judgment and criticism upon public men and measures. It will support the Government, whoever may administer it, in everything which is right and lawful, and will, as heretofore, condemn and denounce what is illegal and corrupt. We have had the satisfaction of knowing, and in the most substantial manner, that this policy has been appreciated by the people of a widely-extended district of the country. In the past, and never more than at this time, we have the hearty support of thousands, who, while they differ from us on many points, frankly acknowledge their confidence and respect for a journal which dares to be free and independent. Our experience is the same as that of all those other papers which have put away party dictation, and have chosen to represent the public instead of a faction. All of them, like THE TRIBUNE, have been heartily supported by the people, and justly attribute their business prosperity to the confidence inspired by a manly adherence to what they esteem to be Right, and an inflexible hostility to Wrong, under all circumstances. It is not to be understood that to be independent is to be neutral. On the contrary, holding the country to be above party, it is the special province of a public journal to have and express opinions on all matters, and to advocate that policy which is best for the country, no matter which party may oppose it. Such a journal addresses a larger audience, and an audience which is especially open to conviction. Such a journal must present the whole facts of the case, give the evidence fairly on both sides, and then, as a just and honest judge, determine, with the best lights before it, upon which side justice and wise policy are to be found.

On or about the 9th of October next, THE TRIBUNE will be issued from its new building, on the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, the location which it occupied before the fire. It will be printed on a quarto sheet of the size and shape of the New York *Times*, and will be the largest and handsomest newspaper published west of New York. No pains or expense will be spared in making it equal to the first journals of the world in every department of literary, political, and commercial excellence, while, as a newspaper, it will continue in the foremost rank. In announcing this new start after the conflagration which so disastrously affected ourselves, in common with our contemporaries and the business men of Chicago generally, we deem it a fitting occasion to repeat that we intend, while helping forward with all our energies the public measures and policies which we deem right, and sustaining the men who fitly represent them, to be independent of party domination, and free from the control or influence of caucuses, cliques, or conventions, local or national.

O'CONOR AGAIN.

The interview between Charles O'Conor and the Louisville delegation which was intrusted with the mission of making him stick to the nomination, has not only developed very poor adhesive qualities on Mr. O'Conor's part, but was, withal, more ridiculous in character than the Convention which gave birth to it. If anything were wanting in that Convention to stamp its action as supremely contemptible, the O'Conor denouement supplies it. Whatever comment may have been made upon it by sensible people, Mr. O'Conor himself has capped the climax by requiring the representatives of the Bourbon movement to bring proofs to him that there is any one likely to support it. The Committee at first prepared to approach O'Conor in a double-barrelled sort of way, and bombard him with two addresses at once. Subsequently, one address was suppressed, and the address prepared by Moreau was fired off at him Mr. Moreau satisfactorily demonstrated that the Louisville Convention was a great thing; that Mr. Greeley was sure of defeat; and that the only hope for the country lay in the Bourbon nomination, which would be supported by the Democracy and Liberal Republicans to such an extent as to insure its success. The Promised Land which Moreau exhibited to the admiring eyes of O'Conor was a tempting one,—full of Custom Houses, and Post Offices, and loot of every description—and a younger and less cautious man might have jumped greedily at the bait; but Mr. O'Conor could not see the road which led over the hills and far away into the Promised Land, and so desired assurance that, if he started for it, he would get there, and not find himself up to his neck in a quagmire or irretrievably lost in some primeval forest. Accordingly, he asked, as a special accommodation, if it wouldn't be too much trouble, that Mr. Moreau would kindly furnish him a list of the prominent Greeley men who would vote for him. This prick of the needle let all the gas out of the Bourbon balloon, and it fell to the ground a worthless heap of old rags.

The nominee of the Bourbon Convention has done more to expose the sheer nonsense of the movement than all other agencies combined. His shrewd request shows that he himself—the only man to whom the Bourbons could turn for encouragement and sympathy—has no confidence in it, and must have positive documentary evidence that there is such a party, that it has a following, and that some prominent persons are going to vote for him, before he consents to be standard-bearer. He has no objection to carrying the flag, provided there is an army behind it; but to carry a flag all alone only involves tiresome physical exercise, without any glory, or even thanks, for the work. The Bourbon leaders should have remembered, before they marched upon Mr. O'Conor, that a man who has grown gray in the profession of the law always wants evidence before he undertakes a case.

At the same time, it would be a relief to the whole country, especially to those who are engaged in the work of Reform, if Mr. O'Conor or some one else would accept the nomination, and rally around him the Falstaffian army of Bourbons, and march on to victory or death. Anything to get them out of the way. Undoubtedly, Blanton Duncan, or poor old Joe Ledlie, or Moreau himself, would consent to run. Instead of running loose over the country in every one's way, without a candidate, without a platform, without money, without votes, and without character, they would then, at least, have the form of a party, and could amuse themselves as they pleased, and not be a nuisance to people who are at work in earnest. Since Mr. O'Conor has declined ten or a dozen times, one man is as good as another of those who are left. They might raffle for the nomination amongst themselves, and vote for the successful man, or vote for Grant, it is immaterial which, so long as the people are not troubled with them and their antediluvian nonsense any more.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The Geneva Arbitration is at last concluded, and an award of damages amounting to about $15,000,000 has been made to the United States, as compensation for the damages inflicted upon American commerce by the English cruisers during the war of the Rebellion. A considerable degree of happiness seems to have attended the meetings of the Court, which each day commenced with deliberation and ended with dining. The Arbitrators feasted each other on the best viands the Geneva cuisine could furnish. Then the American residents feasted the Arbitrators a compliment which the English residents were not slow to imitate. Then the corporate authorities of Geneva showed their good will by feasting the Arbitrators; and altogether the Arbitrators had a good time of it, and were happy, and, while they have made enviable reputations as exponents of international law, have also secured a world-wide fame as good eaters. The Swiss also are represented to have been very happy, both when the arbitration commenced and when it closed, and have celebrated both dates with appropriate fetes and junketings. The English are happy that the thing is over, and that they have not been mulcted in any heavier sum to pay for their unlawful amusement during the war. The people of this country ought to be supremely happy that they have got anything at all. The amount which has been awarded is ridiculously small compared with that which the Administration proposed to collect when it first commenced negotiations. It is ridiculously small compared with what it would have been if the affair had not been so stupidly bungled. That it is as large as it is, is probably owing to the generosity and good feeling of the Arbitrators, growing out of the dining and wining, as much as to the consideration of the questions before them. If Bancroft Davis had not been obliged to hold up, and the State Department had not been compelled to back out of its untenable positions, by the sharp criticisms of the press, we should have got nothing except by the hard chances of war, as England would not have been a party to the Arbitration. Therefore, we should be very thankful that we got anything at all. What success has been obtained is due more to the force of popular opinion, and the influence of the public press, than to anything the Administration has accomplished. If it had not been forced to stop and retrace its steps, and commence almost *de novo* in a sensible way, it would have disrupted the agreement between the two countries, and the arbitration would have been one of war. The mere sum of money awarded is of little consequence, however, as it goes to insurance companies and speculators, if it does not suffer the fate of awards in the French spoliation cases, get locked up in the Treasury, and never go to the claimants at all. The real question at issue is, whether the Arbitration has determined any important question in the international relations of the Great Powers. The Administration is pluming itself upon the fact that it has settled a great principle of international arbitration. Exactly what this principle is worth can only be discovered in time. As long as the Great Powers of the world find it mutually convenient to deal with each other by arbitration, they will do so; but, as soon as any dispute arises involving territory or national acquisitions of any sort, the question will inevitably be settled by the sword, as it always has been. The agreement between the United States and Great Britain has no binding force beyond the parties to the agreement, and, even if the two Great Powers should agree to an arbitration, there is no assurance that the stronger power of the two, if the decision was unfavorable, would not reverse it, and settle it by the appeal to war. We doubt, indeed, whether the agreement between the United States and Great Britain is strong enough to endure the tests which will inevitably be applied. The violation of agreements, when a nation is strong enough to violate them, is nothing new in the world's history. The Administration can afford to be thankful, therefore, that, under the direction of the people and the press, it has succeeded in getting a tithe of what it demanded; but it is hardly worth the while to indulge in much boasting over the institution of what at best is only an experiment, which has failed many times before.

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* has severely reprimanded the Cincinnati *Gazette* for its personal assault upon Senator Schurz, charging him with having connection with some land robbery. The *Volksblatt* says:

> It is not the alleged deceit and distrust attributed to Mr. Schurz that works upon the stomach of the *Gazette*, but it is the fact that the Senator has declared his opposition to the Republican party, that he appears now to them to be so offensive.
>
> Had he supported Grant not one of these accusations would we have made against him. It is, therefore, not the morality and honesty of politics that the *Gazette* advocates, but it is simply an endeavor to neutralize the power of an influential politician, and upon that ground we find fault with it.
>
> Let us suppose, for instance, that General Schurz should be suddenly taken off, or that he should be stricken by apoplexy, how would *that* affect the well being of the Nation? or how would it prevent the present incumbent from being elected to the Presidential office? It would rather appear to us that the arguments of the Senator cannot be answered or refuted, and that this course has been adopted designedly.
>
> If the charges against him had really any foundation in fact, why were they not brought up before? The "swindled" persons would certainly have been known. Besides, it is very singular that thus far not one of those said to have been "swindled" had complained of any grievance.

Such words as these, coming from Mr. Hassaurek, a prominent Administration man in Ohio, are not only a deserved tribute to the exalted personal character of Senator Schurz, but a manly rebuke to the course of the *Gazette*, in seeking to defame a man whose arguments it cannot answer.

When the Bourbons began to ballot for Vice President, the three candidates were Adams, Lyons, and J. K. Edgerton of Indiana. It was proclaimed that the latter would add immensely to the strength of the ticket in the West. For the first two ballots, he was over fifty votes ahead of either of his competitors. It now appears that Mr. Edgerton's name was used, like so many others, without its owner's consent or even knowledge. He is an earnest supporter of Greeley and Brown. In a recently-published letter he says:

> I would not hope to maintain the bulwarks of Democracy by yielding support to the malcontents of the Louisville Convention, who do not, as I believe, represent either the Democratic party or its principles, but are, possibly without design, aiding to subvert both.

It was Charles Dudley Warner, we believe, who wrote the clever sketch of Livingstone's surprise when Stanley told him of Greeley's nomination. The *Nation* reprinted this in such a way that it might have been easily taken for a description by Stanley of an alleged fact. This was actually done by the London *Spectator*, which commented gravely upon it, pointing out the fact that Greeley was not nominated until long after the time when Stanley says he met Livingstone, and thence inferring that the correspondent, thus proven false in one thing, was false in all. This has given rise to a deal of angry declamation and correspondence, and the English press does not seem to have yet discovered that the whole quarrel is founded on a jest.

Senator Wilson, after suffering his old friend, Mr. Bird, to rest for days under the charge of forging the letter written by Mr. Hermann Askenasy, has at last pretended to explain the matter. In a speech near Boston, Monday evening, he said that the epistle was composed by a German friend, "without my authority." Mr. Wilson gave the original letter of inquiry to Askenasy, told him to answer it, franked the answer through the mail; and now says that this was all done "without authority." This is a quibble unworthy of an honorable man.

Theodore Tilton has recovered from his severe attack of Woodhullism. Let us hope that that matron's recent bankruptcy had nothing to do with the change. But, however this may be, Mr. Tilton was asked, in Maine, "Didn't you write a biography of Mrs. Woodhull?" and replied: "Yes; what have you got to say about it?" "Why, it was an outrageous thing." "Well, that's precisely what Horace Greeley said about it, and he was right where I was wrong. What are you opposing *him* for?"

It is undeniably true that drunkenness is a great cause of crime, but the police statistics of London prove that the connection of the two evils may be exaggerated. In the great city there were, in 1870, 25,564 bad cases of intoxication, and, in 1871, 28,230. Yet, despite this increase of 2,666, the number of burglaries, robberies, larcenies, etc., decreased from 8,796, in 1870, to 7,111, in 1871.

We invite attention to the admirable letter of President Mahan, on the moral and religious aspects of the campaign, in another column.

POLITICAL.

A letter from Harvard, McHenry County, in the Woodstock *Sentinel*, lets out some of the secrets of the Fourth District, as follows:

> Dr. Lane, of Rockford, visited our village during the past week, fishing for support for an organized bolt from the Republican ticket in this Congressional District. Hurlbut's letter to Farnsworth is the ostensible cause. As Mark Antony said, "What private griefs they have, I know not." Lathrop is to lead the forlorn hope.

—A reliable correspondent in Bloomington, Ill., writes us this Radical stronghold, heretofore sure of giving 2,500 to 3,000 Radical majority, will roll up 500 majority for Greeley. There are about 1,200 German votes in the county, and their ballots, almost without exception, will be cast for the Liberal ticket.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, who has been claimed for Grant, was a delegate to the Massachusetts Liberal Convention, last Wednesday.

—The Chicago Assessor of Internal Revenue (Webster) having taken the stand and given testimony that Grant was not drunk at the battle of Shiloh, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

> If the man who proposes to prove that there was no battle of Shiloh has his affidavit ready, we will be pleased to publish it now.

—The Legislature of West Virginia, to meet on Thursday, Nov. 21, will contain 3 Republicans out of 24 in the Senate, and 17 Republicans out of 65 in the House.

—The Charleston (W. Va.) *Courier* has been falsely quoted in Grant papers as saying that "West Virginia is now sure for Grant." The *Courier* of the 6th inst. says:

> Grant has not, and never had, any chance for Democratic votes in West Virginia. The only hope of his friends was to secure a sufficient division among the Democracy, through a third ticket movement, to give him the State. That hope is now blasted.

—Because it cost the State of Pennsylvania $36,000 to unearth the election frauds last winter, whereby the Grant-Cameron managers proposed to keep McClure (anti-Grant) out of a seat in the Pennsylvania Senate for three years, the Grant newspapers are abusing—Alex. K. McClure!

—Allen Warden, of Darlington, a Lincoln Elector in 1864, is the Liberal nominee for Congress in the Third Wisconsin District.

—The Kalamazoo Postmaster is printing O'Conor and Adams banners for free delivery.

—The "forty-two Democrats of Stephenson County, Ill.," who, in June, would not vote for Greeley, are called up for fresh service in all truly loyal papers. It may be added, however, that they will vote for Greeley in November.

—Ret. Clarkson, the Postmaster of Des Moines, issues railroad transportation to all applicants who promise to work for O'Conor, in Iowa. The splendid majority of 46,359 for Grant, in Iowa, is so far dwindled away that "anything to beat Greeley" is the demand of the hour.

—The Rev. Roswell Foster, a forcible and popular speaker, takes the stump, in Nebraska, as a Greeley Elector.

—The Republicans of Lancaster County, Pa., have formally repudiated the Cameron-Hartranft Ring, and have nominated for the Legislature men who will not vote for Simon Cameron or any of his puppets.

—The following is the Gubernatorial vote of the principal places in the State:

	1872 Lib. Kimball.	1872 Rep. Perham.	1868 Dem. Pillsbury.	1868 Rep. Cha'lain.
Portland	2,727	2,823	2,379	3,337
Augusta	697	1,097	922	1,013
Lewiston	827	1,470	621	1,350
Bath	818	983	426	1,060
Bangor	1,635	1,297	1,289	2,063
Auburn	626	997	321	908
Rockland	589	803	637	884
Calais	466	874	267	764
Biddeford	846	744	961	806

—William H. Buell, of Clinton, Ct., who was Comptroller of the State under Governor Buckingham, is one of the substantial Republicans who has come out for the Liberal movement.

—A queer story comes to us from Minnesota, nothing less than that the Liberals of the Third (St. Paul) District have somehow made the unique blunder of nominating a Straightout by the name of George A. Baker for Congress.—*Springfield Republican.*

Where did you get the news?

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, a paper that supports Grant, has the courage to say:

> Mr. Tweed is cordial in his support of the President, and strongly opposed to Mr. Greeley.

—We happen to know that one of the leading Grant managers here gives up the State of Illinois as lost to Grant and Wilson beyond peradventure. He hopes to make it up by carrying Indiana, but he won't. There never has been a more promising outlook for any party than that which now exists in Indiana for Greeley and Brown. Hendricks' majority in October will not be less than 15,000.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The Revenue Officer who said this to a Postmaster was not without glimpses of a great truth:

> Well, I suppose these men are both pretty bad; but, if Greeley had been nominated at Philadelphia and Grant at Baltimore, I have not the least doubt we should be calling Greeley a saint and Grant a mean cuss.

—Lyman Tremaine, of New York, having declared that "The present political campaign is only a continuation of the fight which has been raging since the beginning of the Rebellion, between Loyalty and Treason," the New York *Tribune* stabs him under the fifth rib in this way:

> Mr. Tremaine must be a little puzzled to decide on which side he is running, as his chief on the ticket was a member of Buchanan's Cabinet and Johnson's party, and he himself was a very pretty specimen of a spouting Rebel.

—The Cleveland *Leader* (Grant) is doing good service for Selah Chamberlain, the Liberal candidate for Congress.

—Anthony Van Wyck, one of the best and purest men that ever served in the Republican party of Wisconsin, has finally concluded to support Horace Greeley for President. Mr. Van Wyck was State Senator from Kenosha County during two terms, being the immediate predecessor of Lieutenant Governor Pettit in that body; and he divided with Lucius Fairchild the vote of the Republican State Convention, in 1867, on the nomination for Governor.—*Milwaukee News.*

—Horace Greeley has written, under date of Sept. 3, to a gentleman in Ohio, as follows:

> In appointments to office, capacity and integrity should be the indispensable qualifications. Next to these, I regard faithful service rendered to the country in some sphere of patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice. I know no class whose claims to preference are superior to the disabled soldiers of the Union.

—The Toledo *Commercial* says that Greeley isn't honest; but the *Blade* offers to prove that, in 1866, the Democracy bought the editor of the *Commercial* for $3,000.

—Know-Nothingism is not the only thing upon which the Hon. Henry Wilson chooses to "go back." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* claims to have in its possession a letter from Wilson to Mr. Vespasian Ellis, editor of the *American Organ*, dated "Senate Chamber, Feb. 19, 1855," in which occurs this remarkable passage:

> I fully recognize the doctrine of State Rights in its application to Slavery, as well as to any other matter of public concern. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, in the main, I think, correctly set forth that doctrine.

—When clergymen were constantly and bitterly maligned for preaching against Slavery, we did our best to defend them from what we regarded as undeserved censure. But there is a vast difference between preaching principles, and making the pulpit a platform from which the praise of certain men are to be trumpeted.—*New York Tribune.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Consideration of Its Moral and Religious Aspects.

Universal Good-Will and National Brotherhood the Vital Demand of the Country at the Present Moment.

The Policy of the Liberal Party Godlike and Christian.

Immoral and Unchristian Policies and Tendencies of the Grant Republican Party.

Letter from the Rev. A. Mahan, Ex-President of Oberlin College.

To the Editor of the Advance and other Conductors of the Religious Press:

BRETHREN: To yourselves, and many of your readers, it may seem strange that myself and so many others who helped to originate, first the Abolition, then the Liberty, afterwards the Free-Soil, and finally the Republican party, have left the party last named and joined the coalition of which Mr. Greeley is the visible representative. Were it compatible with the principles on which your press is conducted to insert nominally political articles, I should not resort to the secular press to express to the public our reasons for the course which we have adopted. Nor do I now intend to refer but to such reasons as involve the essential principles of morality and religion. The ground which we assume is this: That the spirit, principles, and avowed policy of the Grant Republican party tend to these conclusive results: to subvert the morality of the nation; to unchristianize the Church of Christ; to sectionalize permanently this nation; to generate an unending and relentless war of races; and to *savagize* the spirit of the divided sections and races toward each other.

Let us, here, contemplate the following most impressive facts. We have had, in this nation, a most embittered sectional estrangement of about fifty years' continuance; a protracted conflict of blood; the subdual and submission of the States which entered into the Rebellion; and our Constitutional Amendments, and the Reconstruction of the subjected States. What is the state of *present* National conviction and sentiment in respect to all these subjects? Here, we have, undeniably, attained to a perfect National unity. The National mind has unitedly assented to the issues settled by the War, by our Constitutional Amendments, and acts of Reconstruction, as *finally* settled, and never again to be disturbed. When our present Vice President affirms that he "believes that to-day there stands no party, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes of the North to the Gulf of the Sunny South, from one end to the other of the Continent," there stands no party whose voice is lifted against this unity of conviction and sentiment, he merely states what all know to be true. So far, we are undeniably a perfectly united people.

We have, then, arrived at a most eventful period in the history of our National existence. All wise National measures, we affirm, will, and must, take form from this unity of conviction, sentiment, and purpose. All wise legislation will have for its fixed aim the development of this unity of conviction, sentiment, and purpose, into the higher sentiment of *Universal Good-Will and National Brotherhood.* If this end shall be accomplished, we shall never again be a divided people. If, on the other hand, at this good hour, old hatred, prejudice, and sectional division, generated by the strife of blood and a fifty years' conflict of "hostile thought," shall be once more revived and intensified, when can we rationally hope to become a united people? The party whose spirit and policy tend to induce this higher unity of "hearts and hands" is, most manifestly, the party of the day and the hour. The party, on the other hand, whose spirit of policy tend to prevent the consummation of this higher unity, and to induce in its place the opposite spirit and sentiment, stands revealed as not only the party of the dead past, and not of the living present, but as in deadly antagonism to the most vital interests of the Nation.

What are the avowed spirit and policy of the Grant Republican party on the one hand, and of that which, for convenience, I will denominate the Party of the People, on the other, in respect to this vital demand of our country at the present moment,—the generation of the sentiment of Universal Good-Will and National Brotherhood? Let their great leader, Secretary Boutwell, answer the question for the former party. "We are advised," he says, "to clasp hands across the bloody chasm made by the War. I protest against such a policy." This is the language of the great Republican press and orators everywhere; and here we have the embodied spirit and policy of this party. None of its utterances, anywhere, are of an opposite character. Let there *now* be a "union of hearts and a union of hands;" let the existing unity of conviction and purpose be *now* developed into the higher unity of Universal Good-Will and National Brotherhood; here we have a full and perfect expression of the spirit and policy of the Party of the People.

I might show, right here, that the fixed and avowed policy of this Grant Republican party is in deadly hostility to the most vital weal of this Nation,—the consummation at this crisis, which may never occur again, if the present opportunity is lost, of a perfectly-blended and ever-enduring National heart-unity. I might show, by an appeal to the immutable laws of universal human nature, and to the experience of the race, that force has one exclusive mission: to *subdue rebellion against*, and to *induce submission to, lawful authority*; that the continuance of force and punishment after submission has but one tendency, to wit: to rekindle and render more intense and enduring the spirit of hate and rebellion than were otherwise possible; and that amnesty, full and cordial, promptly following submission, as invariably rekindles and renders more intense and enduring than could otherwise exist the spirit of genuine loyalty and hearty obedience.

My object now is, to present this subject from the moral and Christian standpoint. The fact is undeniable, that the States once in rebellion have laid down their arms; have openly submitted to the constituted authority; have as openly accepted, as never to be disturbed again, all the issues settled by the War, by all Constitutional Amendments, and by all acts of Reconstruction; and, across the bloody chasm referred to, have extended to us the hand of Good-Will and National Brotherhood. What position does fundamental morality and our Holy Religion require all Christians to take under such circumstances? What form of duty do they unitedly require us to urge upon all peoples and parties in this Nation? Have we forgotten that, whenever, in our childhood, rebellion in us was subdued by parental correction, and, as soon as cordial submission in us was manifested, we found ourselves in the warm embrace of parental amnesty and love, we loved our parents with a depth and intensity, and obliged them with a cordiality and promptness before impossible? Have we forgotten that, in all cases in which a parent corrects a child, and then lays up the rod visibly before him, saying, "Now, sir, repeat that again, and I will whip you worse than I yet have done," or continues correction after submission, such a policy, in all cases, generates hate and rebellion, from principle. Have we forgotten that God induces loyalty in the hearts of transgressors on this exclusive principle: amnesty full and absolute the *moment* submission is evinced. Has He not assured us that we must forgive as He does, or we shall have judgment without mercy? What, then, must be the attitude of our minds toward our Southern brethren at this moment, if we would expect forgiveness of God? That of absolute Amnesty, Good-Will, and Cordial Brotherhood. What form of *duty* must we urge upon all peoples and parties in this Nation, at the present time, if we would be Godlike ourselves, and have our country pervaded by a God-like spirit? The absolute duty of Amnesty, Good-Will, and Universal, Individual and National, Brotherhood. For myself, I cannot conceive the possibility of meeting the peoples of these subjected States in any other spirit, and a continued possession of a character truly Christian or Godlike. "The myriad-minded poet" never uttered a truer sentiment than when he wrote the lines:

> And human power doth then show likest God's
> When mercy seasons justice.

The day and the hour have come when the Church and the Nation are to become Godlike, or savage, in spirit and action. Because the Party of the People is moving on the line of a policy really Godlike and Christian, I go with this party. Because Mr. Greeley, as a candidate for the Presidency, represents this policy, I go for him.

On the other hand, there is nothing really and truly Godlike, or moral, or Christian, in the policy of the Grant Republican party. The peoples of the subjected States, I repeat, are before us, unitedly loyal and submissive to the National authorities, and unitedly acquiescent in all the issues settled by the War, and which formerly divided us, and with the hand of Fraternity, Equality, and Brotherhood "extended towards us over the bloody chasm." "We protest against grasping the hand" thus extended to us, is the united response of the rulers, leaders, and rank and file of this party. What is the tendency of such a spirit and policy? Nothing else, I reply, but to unchristianize the Church, and to savagize the Nation. I have ever, for example, highly esteemed the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Grant Republican ticket. I have read with the deepest satisfaction of his consistent Christian deportment in Washington. But, when I read, in his electioneering speeches, references, not to the demands of the present state of united sentiment, convictions, and purposes in regard to all issues settled by the War, and to the policy of Amnesty, Peace, Good-Will, and Fraternity demanded by this National unity of sentiment, but to remembrances of our fathers, and brothers, and sons slaughtered on the bloody fields of the South, of Andersonville and Libby Prisons,—remembrances which tend but to revive and perpetuate all the bitter and vengeful sentiments generated while the War continued,—I would thus address him before the Nation:

Mr. Wilson, all such appeals, all attempts to revive the Spirit of hate and revenge for remembered wrongs, and all "protests against clasping hands across the bloody chasm made by the war," tend but to unchristianize yourself; to banish from the Church what of Christ and of God remains in it, and to demoralize and heathenize the heart of the Nation. If the spirit of this Grant Republican policy shall prevail, and become pervasive through the Nation, hardly will "the milk of *human* kindness" remain among us. Such are the considerations which have induced me to change a determination, formed years ago, never again to speak or write upon political subjects. The choice, in the approaching election, is not between individuals, but between these as representing distinct and opposite policies; between Mr. Greeley, as representing the Angel of Amnesty, Peace, and National Brotherhood, and General Grant, as representing the Spirit of Vengeful Reminiscence, Old Bastile Thought, and Sectional Division, and of the War of Races in the national heart.

Permit me now to call special attention to the moral and religious bearings of another aspect of the Grant Republican policy in conducting this political campaign. We are all aware of the fact that, whenever a fundamentally false moral principle is introduced into any one sphere of thought and action,—the political, for example,—and receives Christian and public sanction there, the result is a displacement of morality itself from Christian and public regard. In the light of this self-evident principle, let us contemplate a single case. In former political agitations, some ten, twenty, and thirty years ago, Mr. Greeley said some hard things of the Democratic party. These utterances were then regarded and approved by the Whig and Republican parties as true, and demanded by the circumstances then existing. These same utterances are to-day unanimously approved as having been, at the time, true and proper, and thus approved by the entire Grant Republican party. Yet the press of this party, and the speeches of its orators, are flooded with these utterances, and with beseeching appeals to their "Democratic friends" not to vote for Mr. Greeley on account of those utterances,—utterances, remember, which these same Republicans ever have affirmed, and now affirm, to have been, at the time, true and proper. What have we here but a fundamentally subversive, and even Satanic principle of morals? The real language of the press, orators, and rank and file of this party, to their "Democratic friends," is this: Mr. Greeley, "in old long syne," did set forth not a few severe utterances in respect to you,—utterances which we regard, and you ought to receive, as true, wholesome, and proper. For this reason, we affirm that you should make this individual, whom we affirm to have been a truthful man, your eternal enemy, and this is what we advise and urge you to do. In other words, our morality is this: that every man should be regarded and treated as an enemy who tells us the truth, or what we admit that he regards as true. This is the naked moral principle which this party has received for itself, and is urging upon the Nation.

How, as Christian men, should we regard such a principle? We cannot approve and sanction it, without sanctioning the hatred of the world to Christ. "Me it hateth, because I testify of it that the deeds thereof are evil." "He that hateth reproof," we read, "is brutish." How, as Christians, should we regard a party one of whose main endeavors is to brutalize the spirit and morals of this nation? We must reprobate the morals of this party, or become morally brutish ourselves. One of the most healthful signs of the times—one of the sure indications that our National morality has not become brutalized—is the fact that this brutish morality urged upon them is so universally repudiated, as really Satanic in its character, by the Democratic party.

In conclusion, I have a word to say to the editor of the *Advance*: In his treatment of Mr. Sumner and myself, he has presented a striking illustration of the fact that no man can sympathize at all with the spirit of this Grant Republican party and retain the capacity to "judge righteous judgment" in respect to those who differ with him. Take one passage from his paper, in illustration:

> Why will men overdo things? When will they learn that moderation in argument is far more convincing than fierce, wholesale denunciation? Mr. Sumner ruined the effect of his labored speech against Grant in this very way; and now comes Dr. Mahan with a Greeley speech at Oberlin, which would be quite effective but for its extravagant tone against Grant, whom he sets down as an incompetent General, and charges with bunglingly prolonging the war beyond all necessary [illegible] and General Mahan at the head of our armies!

We have no occasion to go beyond the bounds of this short paragraph for a palpable example of want of "moderation," and of an editor's "overdoing things!" It was said of a certain member of a so-called Moderate party that he was "fierce for moderation." So is our editor, and equally extravagant is he against "overdoing things." More than 600,000 copies of Mr. Sumner's speech are being read by the people of this country, and nobody but Grant Republicans intimate that he has too highly colored the abominations which he exposes; and they bring this charge against him because this is their only possible reply to his annihilating facts, arguments, and deductions. Never was a speech delivered every part of which evinces more absolute self-possession throughout than this. In the progress of his speech, his great soul, and his logic too, did take fire. The heat excited, however, was not that of bewildering anger, but of self-possessed reprobation of misdeeds, moral obliquities, and violation of constitutional and international law,—wrong-doings eclipsing National honor, and utterly subversive of National, political, commercial, and social morals. The *motive* of the speaker is manifest throughout, namely, not to injure an individual, but to preserve the unity and perpetuate the ascendency of the Republican party, by preventing its immolating itself, as it actually did, at Philadelphia. When will Grant Republicans, and our editor, become possessed of the capacity to judge between overdone anger, which is human, and self-possessed, and benevolently-directed reprobation of wrong, which is altogether Christlike?

I would here inform this editor that I am in receipt of quite numerous letters from various States, assuring me of the "effectiveness" of this Oberlin speech, and no one intimates that its effectiveness is weakened by the cause referred to. I am quite sure that this weakening element would not have been thought of but for the suggestion of this editor. The allusion to General Grant as a military man is made in such a form that no one but an individual whose mental vision has been dimmed by the political smoke around him would ever conceive that I have, in the allusion referred to, made any assault upon our President as a military man. My motive, as any one in a candid state of mind must perceive, was simply and exclusively, to set myself right before the audience. In doing so, I distinctly state the fact that, in my individual judgment, the verdict of the Nation is against me; and in referring to this judgment I place myself at a disadvantage before the public. I then add, that, in the argument, I award fully to General Grant all that anybody claims for him as a military man. For the simple fact that I thus knowingly put myself at a disadvantage, by setting myself right as an individual before an audience, Dr. Patten *now* thinks it dignified, Christian, and ministerial (he would not think so but for his political associations) to wound the feelings and destroy the influence of an aged clergyman by nicknaming him "General Mahan." When Dr. Patten is better instructed, and becomes possessed of a better spirit,—as I sincerely desire and pray that he may, and that very soon,—he will earnestly pray that "the Recording Angel may drop a tear" over that bad utterance, and "blot it out forever."

Should the above find a place in THE TRIBUNE, other aspects of the same general subject may appear hereafter. A. MAHAN.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 9, 1872.

General Henry Wilson's Military Record

BOSTON, Sept. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: THE TRIBUNE of last week asks for information concerning the "fields" on which General Henry Wilson was "battle-scarred." In 1862, General Wilson raised the twenty-second Regiment in Massachusetts, was commissioned as its Colonel, and marched the regiment, on a special railroad-train, to New York. Disembarking there, a "fiery charger" was provided for him, and in all the glory of a new uniform, he led his regiment through New York. In the wild charges of the enemy in that city, his horse took fright and the Colonel was thrown, tearing his trousers from top to bottom.

The Colonel at once resigned, returned to Natick, and hung up his trousers as a memorial for future generations.

Side by side with these trousers is a black coat minus the tails. Report says that, in the retreat of the camp-followers of the Army of Bull Run, "General" Wilson left his carriage and struck out across lots for Washington. While climbing a Virginia fence, the Black Horse Cavalry "came up behind," and with their "flashing swords," cut off the "General's" coat-tails.

Does this not answer your question, and prove the assertion that the General is "battle-scarred"? General Wilson was "born in early childhood." — perfectly naked. HIGH PRIVATE.

OHIO.

The Political Campaign in the Buckeye State.

Statistics of Past Elections—Prospects in October and November.

Strength of the Liberal Republican Element—Some of the More Prominent Liberals.

Condition of Affairs in the Various Congressional Districts—Tactics of the Grantites.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 9.

This State being one of the three that hold elections for State officers in October, its political outlook is a matter of moment, and the following information, gathered by your correspondent during a recent tour, may cast some light on the subject:

PAST ELECTIONS.

In 1868, Grant received in Ohio 280,223 votes, and Seymour 238,606,—being a majority of 41,617 for Grant. In 1869, Hayes, Republican candidate for Governor, received 236,099 votes; Pendleton, Democrat, 228,581; Scott, Temperance, 679,—being a total of 465,359; a majority for Hayes over Pendleton of 7,518, and over all of 6,839. In 1870, the total vote cast for Secretary of State was 429,574, of which Sherwood, Republican, received 221,715; Hallsey, Democrat, 205,047; and Odell, Temperance, 2,812,—being a Republican majority over all of 13,856. In 1871, the vote cast was 460,462, of which Noyes, Republican, received 238,273; McCook, Democrat, 218,105; Stewart, Temperance, 4,084,—being a majority for Noyes over McCook of 20,168, and over all of 16,084. Such are the figures of the past. It is not an easy matter to overcome Grant's majority of over 40,000 in 1868, or Noyes' majority of over 20,000 only a year ago. It will be seen that in 1868 a heavy vote was cast, and the Presidential election of this year will undoubtedly call forth as many, if not more, voters. With these figures staring them in the face, it was not easy at first for the Liberals to see any hope, and the most they expected was a considerable reduction of the Republican majority.

THE CAMPAIGN WAS OPENED

by the Democratic Convention nominating candidates for Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Member of the Board of Public Works, the Liberal Republicans indorsing the nominees, all of them unexceptionable men.

The Democrats evinced no desire for all the offices, and actually nominated General Brinkerhoff, a Liberal Republican, for Secretary of State; but he declined, and insisted upon the nomination of a good Democrat,—the Liberal Republican Convention indorsing his declination. General Aquila Wiley, a War-Democrat, who left a leg at Mission Ridge, and was complimented by General Thomas for his bravery, was nominated, and proves to be a very acceptable candidate. Captain Wykoff, his opponent, is a respectable man, and was a soldier too, but made no such brilliant record as Wiley. The test vote will be on these two, the other candidates being secondary. There are fair enough men on both sides. None of the candidates boast of any great personal influence, and the vote on both tickets will probably be very even. The Democrats have no excuse for not voting the State ticket, and will support it in solid phalanx; and, as the Liberal Republicans can find no fault with its *personnel*, they, too, will vote it almost unanimously. If enough of the latter vote with the former, the ticket will be elected. The question is, are there enough who will do so?

After all, it is not the State ticket that is at stake. To the country at large, that is of minor importance, except so far as the Presidential issue hinges thereon.

THE REAL QUESTION

is, of course, Grant or Greeley. In the calculations that have been made, the Grant papers have uniformly counted upon Ohio as certain, and Greeley men have never absolutely claimed it; in fact, they rather thought it would go against Greeley, and, reasoning from the statistics of former elections, their conclusion was amply justified. The Grant men denied there was any formidable defection in the Republican ranks, and the Greeley men, not knowing the true state of the case, did not dispute the assertion. It is, therefore, of importance to ascertain as nearly as possible how many Liberal Republicans there are in the State, as upon them the elections in October and November, and all their consequences, depend.

I have been in seven Congressional Districts, and have endeavored to ascertain the number of

KNOWN LIBERAL REPUBLICANS

in each by counties. In some cases, the figures have been taken from the records of clubs; and, in others, from various sources corroborating each other.

The *First and Second Districts*, embracing Hamilton County and the City of Cincinnati, are said to have from 3,000 to 5,000 Liberal Republicans,—the lowest estimate I have heard being 3,000.

Third District—Butler County, 500; Clinton, 150; Fayette, 200; Clermont, 400; Warren, 300. Total, 1,550.

Fourth District—Dark County, 100; Preble, 200; Montgomery, 500; Green, 300. Total, 1,100.

Sixth District—Lucas County (Toledo), 500; Ottawa, 200; Wood, 200; Henry, 100; Fulton, 150; Williams, 200. Total, 1,350.

Tenth District—Seneca County, 200; Sandusky, 150; Hancock, 100; Erie, 350; Huron, 500. Total, 1,300.

Twelfth District—Franklin County (including City of Columbus), 500; Coshocton, 200; Licking, 300; Muskingum, 300. Total, 1,400.

Twentieth District—Cuyahoga County (including the City of Cleveland), 2,500; regarded as a low estimate.

I have been informed by gentlemen who have visited every county in the State that the above list is a

FAIR AVERAGE FOR ALL THE COUNTIES.

The counties, enumerated, including Hamilton and Cuyahoga, give a total of 12,200 Liberal Republicans, or an average of 469.2 for each county; and, omitting Hamilton and Cuyahoga, including Cincinnati and Cleveland, the remaining 24 give 6,700, or an average of 279.1 for each county. That would be more than sufficient. Suppose we strike off 29, 1 in each county, and leave 250. Multiply that by 88, the number of counties in the State, and the product will be 22,000, and twice that will make a difference of 44,000, which would more than overcome the majority of '68, which was 41,617.

Any majority less than 40,000 in November will be a falling off for Grant, and, to keep the party-standard up to its full height, the Grant State ticket should have a majority of over 20,000 in October. Each thousand less than twenty for Grant in October will make Greeley's triumph

MORE AND MORE CERTAIN

in November. After patient investigation, I am forced to believe that, with a fair vote in October, the Grant majority will be fearfully whittled down, if not entirely overcome; and that an absolute victory, or even a considerable diminution of the majority, in October, will be the prelude to a sweeping victory in November.

CONGRESSIONAL.

This State was gerrymandered by the last Legislature into twenty Congressional Districts. The First and Second are in Hamilton County. Milton Sayler, a lawyer and an ex-member of the Legislature, is the Liberal candidate in the First District for the long term, and Ben. Eggleston the Grant candidate. Sayler's election is certain. Colonel Dodds, Democrat, is running for the short term against Tafft, Republican. Dodds was in the Legislature, and voted for a Liquor law, which weakens him and strengthens Tafft with the Germans, leaving Tafft a little ahead. In the Second District, Colonel H. B. Banning is the Liberal, against ex-Governor Hayes, the Grant candidate. Hayes is popular. He advocated the Eight-Hour law once upon a time; but, if it be true that the party abandon him and mass their forces on Eggleston in the First District, as is reported, he may be left out in the cold. The district may be classed doubtful.

John W. Sohn, a rich German, living at Hamilton, is the Liberal standard-bearer in the Third District. There is a majority of 1,469 against him on last year's vote; but, to offset that, he will get the solid German vote, and there are over 1,500 Liberal Republicans in the district. He has a sure thing of it.

The Hon. J. J. Winans, Congressman from the old Seventh District, a Liberal Republican, will be elected in the Fourth District, as there are at least 1,200 Liberal Republicans in the district to overcome last year's majority of 786. His opponent, Lewis P. Gunckel, formerly a State Senator, depends on the votes of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton; but that would not save him, even were it unanimous, which it is not.

In the Fifth District, the Hon. Charles N. Lamison, a former member, will be elected by over 7,000. The last Democratic majority was over 5,000. So far no opponent has been found to run against him.

In the Sixth District, Frank H. Hurd, a Democratic lawyer of Toledo, is on the Liberal side, and Isaac R. Sherwood, Secretary of State, against him. There is a majority of over 1,500 against Hurd, but there are 1,350 Liberal Republicans, who can elect him if they wish. The Liberal Republicans wanted the candidate, and feel sore because they did not get him. There is trouble in the Grant canvass, too; so [illegible] thing is about even, and the district [illegible] ful.

Lawrence J. Neal, formerly a Democratic member of the Legislature, and a lawyer of Chillicothe, is opposed in the Seventh District, by the Hon. John J. Wilson, an extensive iron-manufacturer of Adams County, the present member. The district is [illegible] Democratic by nearly 1,600, and Neal will win.

Dr. J. J. Musson, a Liberal Republican, will cut down the majority in the Eighth District, but cannot be elected, as there are 3,500 against him. The Hon. William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, the Grant candidate, will undoubtedly win the race.

General George W. Morgan is the Liberal candidate in the Ninth, against James W. Robinson, who served in the Legislature. Morgan has [illegible] to overcome; but, as there are that number of Liberal Republicans in the district, down in black and white, he will be elected.

There is a fierce struggle in the Tenth, between Rush R. Sloane, President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad, who heads the Liberal ticket, and the Hon. Charles Foster, member for the old district, who has 600 to begin upon. They are both men of character. Sloane was an Anti-Slavery Republican. He is wealthy, and makes a first-rate speech. Foster also has money, and is much respected. Sloane's friends are confident, and count on the Liberal Republicans in the district to carry him through.

In the Eleventh, Samuel A. Nash, lawyer, of Gallipolis, has to overcome 1,433 majority in order to beat the Grant candidate, the Hon. H. S. Bundy, an ex-member of Congress, a large dealer in iron, and a popular employer. It is claimed by Nash and his friends that there are 1,200 Greeley Republicans in the District, and, if they all vote for him, he will win. The contest will be close, and its issue is doubtful.

H. J. Jewett, of Columbus, a lawyer, railroad man, and a legislator, is the Liberal, and James Taylor, of Perry County, the Grant candidate, in the Twelfth District. Last year, the District was 4,044 Democratic, to say nothing of the Liberal accession [illegible]. Consequently, Jewett is safe.

Milton J. Southard, a Democrat, and lawyer of Zanesville, is opposed by ex-Judge Marsh, of the same place, in the Thirteenth District, which gave 2,464 Democratic majority last time. Southard will increase it to 3,500.

The Fourteenth gave 3,740 Democratic majority at the last trial, and will give over 5,000 at the next one. John Berry, of Upper Sandusky, the Liberal candidate, has no opponent.

R. R. Hudson, a successful steamboat man, of Meigs County, is opposed, in the Fifteenth District, on the Grant ticket, by Mr. Sprague, of Morgan County, the present member. Hudson has 843 majority against him, according to the last count; but there are not less than 1,200 Greeley Republicans to neutralize it. Then there is some internecine strife among the Republicans, which will hurt Sprague. Hudson will be elected.

C. L. Poorman, a Liberal Republican of Balloire, a fluent speaker on the stump, is opposed by Captain Danforth in the Sixteenth District. There is a row in the Republican camp there also on account of the way Bingham was treated, and many Grant men will vote against Danforth. Poorman will get 200 or 300 colored votes to reward his advocacy of negro-suffrage when Danforth opposed it. There are from 1,000 to 1,500 Liberal Republicans in the district. The result is, nevertheless, doubtful,—the Republican majority being 2,500.

In the Seventeenth, Richard Brown, a large iron-manufacturer, of Youngstown, a Liberal Republican, has against him Captain Woodworth, a lawyer, and 2,400 majority. They claim 1,000 Liberal Republicans in the District, but that will not be enough, so it must be counted for Woodworth.

No Liberal nominations have been made yet in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Districts. It is believed that either Judge [illegible], ex-Supreme Judge, or General J. S. Casement, both Republicans, will be the Liberal nominee in the Nineteenth. In the Eighteenth there are 3,904 to butt against, and, in the Nineteenth (Garfield's District), 9,746; so both may be counted for Grant. In Ashtabula County, in the Nineteenth District, the Greeley men claim 1,000 Liberal Republicans.

In the Twentieth or Cleveland District, Selah Chamberlain, a man who was never in politics before, who raised himself from obscurity to be one of the wealthiest men in Ohio, and who is immensely popular in the District, is the Liberal candidate. He is opposed by "Dick" Parsons, who was once speaker of the General Assembly, and more recently an accomplished hobbyist at Washington. There is 5,000 majority to overcome, but, with 2,200 Liberals at least, and Chamberlain's personal popularity, he has a good chance.

SOME OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Following are the names of a few Liberal Republicans in Ohio: The Hon. Abner Kellogg, of Ashtabula, for many years in the Legislature; General Thomas J. Wilds, of Athens, a good soldier, and a man of influence in his section; Colonel J. O. Guthrie, of Champaign; Judge J. H. Little, of Clark County; the Hon. George H. Fry, of the same place; General R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield; the Hon. J. Knisler Morton, of Springfield, member of the Assembly; General M. J. W. Holter, of Clermont County; the Hon. J. Irving Brooks, of Columbiana County, a State Senator, and a lawyer of note; August Thieme, editor of the *Wächter am Erie*, of Cleveland; Judge Rufus P. Spalding, of Cleveland, ex-member of Congress; Judge R. F. Paine, of Cleveland; Judge A. S. Latty, of Defiance County, now on the Bench; the Hon. C. L. Blakeslee, of Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County; Rush R. Sloane, of Sandusky, who has been on the bench, is President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, one of the oldest Anti-Slavery men in the State, and now candidate for Congress; General W. D. Lindsley, formerly a member of Congress; the Hon. Samuel A. Nash, of Gallipolis; Judge H. M. Smith, of Geauga County; the Hon. J. J. Winans, of Xenia, ex-member of Congress; the Hon. Joseph Johnston, of Cambridge; the Hon. H. F. Gage, of Findlay, now a State Senator; General George L. Leraux, of Hamilton, who lost an arm in the war; Judge J. H. Dixon, of Lorain, ex-State Senator; Milton Sutliff, of Trumbull County, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court, and an old Anti-Slavery man; Dr. N. S. Townshend, one of the founders of the Free-Soil party in Ohio, an ex-member of the State Legislature and of Congress; General J. S. Casement, of Lake, now State Senator; the Hon. William H. Sheffield, of Napoleon, Henry County; the Hon. S. M. Norton, of Ironton, a great iron-manufacturer; H. W. Howe, of Licking County, a farmer, who made seventy speeches for Lincoln in his first campaign. H. E. Howe, of Lucas, a prominent lawyer of Toledo; the Hon. J. P. Biehn, of Brown County, a Lincoln Elector-at-Large in 1864; Mr. Giddings, of Ashtabula, a son of old Joshua R.; General Edward A. Parrott, of Dayton, and Colonel J. G. Lowe, of Dayton,—prominent citizens both; Colonel J. M. Tigler, of Clinton; Dr. Stanton, of Coshocton County, a cousin of the late Edwin M. Stanton; the Hon. T. E. Powell, of Delaware; Judge P. B. Ewing, of Lancaster; John G. Deshler, a leading banker, C. P. L. Butler, E. Martin, and many others, of Columbus; the Hon. Joseph Johnson, of Cambridge, Guernsey County; the Hon. James R. Grogan, of Hocking County, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; J. W. White, of Knox, one of the old editors of the State; General J. B. Barrows, of Lake County, a leading Republican, and a gallant soldier; Josiah F. Price, a leading lawyer of Toledo; the Hon. William Jones, a banker in London, Madison County; Judge Carbroff, of Waponeteka, Anglaise County; C. C. Goddard, an able lawyer of Zanesville; J. S. Foreman, of Noble County; Judge W. B. Sloane, of Ottawa County, actively stumping for Greeley; Colonel D. W. Marsh, Colonel W. A. Free, and E. S. Colburn, recently editor of the Republican paper at New Lexington,—all of Perry County; Dr. G. B. Bowers and C. C. Neibling, two of the leading Republicans of Pickaway County; Colonel Royal Taylor, of Portage; B. Fromm, editor of the Chillicothe *Union Leib*; the Hon. David McFarland, ex-member of the Legislature from Scioto County; Colonel Seraphim Myer, the Hon. John Lahm, and the Hon. Joseph Frease, of Stark; Major J. D. Sears and the Hon. T. E. Grisell, of Wyandotte; and about 23,000 others "too numerous to mention."

TACTICS OF THE GRANTITES.

The Grant gentlemen are laboring [illegible] fully, and are determined to carry the State regardless of expense. Money is no object. Uncle Sam is flush. They distribute the "sinews of war" with generous profusion. When they cannot find volunteer torch-bearers, they hire them, as they did in Cincinnati. They put all the machinery of the Federal Government into operation. [illegible] in Columbus, the Assessor's office is the Grant Headquarters, and the Assessor's clerks perform the campaign-work. It is an economical concentration of labor. When money fails, they resort to measures yet more questionable, and intimidation. For example: At Ironton, in Lawrence County, Leo Ebart, a large German brewer, came out for Greeley. A few days after, he was visited by the Revenue officers, who scrutinized his books, and made out that he had cheated the Government out of $1,000. In a few days more he got a final receipt, and another few days brought him out in a mild protest against Greeley. These are some of their tactics.

POSITION OF THE NATIONALITIES.

The Irish in Ohio are pretty unanimous for Greeley; of the Germans, three-fourths are for him; the negroes are nearly all against him; and the remainder of the population are delightfully divided.

The Story of Genevra.

The Louisville (Kansas) *Reporter*, gives the following account of the suffocation of children in Pottawatomie County. [illegible] Saturday Mr. Spell and his wife, who live in Blue township, in this county, went to Manhattan to do some trading, leaving their three little children, the youngest [illegible] and the other two aged about six and [illegible] years respectively, at home alone. Upon returning in the evening they found [illegible] on the floor in the middle of the room; the other two children were missing. A search was made all over the premises, without avail until Sunday morning, when they were found in a large trunk, both dead. It is supposed that they had got into the trunk to play, when the lid closed upon them and they were suffocated.

THOSE BIG INDIANS.

The Sioux Scalp-Raisers Wait Upon the Mayor.

General Turney Explains the Mission of the Chiefs to Washington.

The Gay Old Warriors Anxious for Peace and—Guns!

Social Talk Between the Mayor and Mr. Medicine Bear.

The Indian Commissioners, accompanied by the Sioux Indians, waited upon His Honor, Mayor Medill, yesterday afternoon. The delegation reached the City Hall at 1:30 p. m., and were assigned, by direction of the Mayor, to seats in the Council Chamber. The front tier of the semicircle chairs were occupied by the Indians, and the chamber was thoroughly crowded by the curious spectators.

GENERAL N. J. TURNEY,

of the Peace Commission, on behalf of the members of the Special Commission, addressed the Mayor and audience as follows:

MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: In the performance of an official duty, and passing through your city, we consider it a privilege as well as a duty to pay our respects to the Chief Magistrate. [illegible] days our Commission, headed by General Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, spent their time among the Indians in Montana and Dakota. This is the result of our labors. The men you see before you have never before left the homes of the pale faces. Within the last twelve months a large portion of them were upon the war-path, but we have induced them to desist from making war upon the whites. They visit Washington for the purpose of holding council with the Great Father, the President of the United States.

THE MAYOR INTRODUCED.

At the termination of this speech, the interpreter introduced the Mayor to the Chiefs in the following words: This is the Mayor, the Great Chief of the whites in this village. His heart is good. [illegible] hope the Indians will treat the whites [illegible] they meet them on the plains as well as they have been treated by the whites.

The Mayor was then forced to undergo a process of hand-shaking, doubtless an unalloyed pleasure, with each Indian composing the delegation. He executed this difficult task in a most creditable manner, being not in the least abashed or affrighted at the juxtaposition of the noble savage. He shook hands in this ceremony with the following chiefs: Running Antelope, Grass, Bear's Rib, Thunder Hawk, Mad Bear, Bull's-Ghost, [illegible] Horn, War Scars, Walking Shooter, Big Elk?, Black Eye, Big Head, Setting Crow, Bear's Nose?, Two Bears, all of the Grand River Agency; Medicine Bear, Long Fox, Afraid of the Bear, [illegible], Man-packs-the-Eagle, Skin of the [illegible], Bloody Mouth, Red Thunder, Red Lodge, Medicine, Gray Crane, War Club, Yellow Hatona, and Black Catfish. The latter [illegible], whose *alias* is Bear's Nose, was introduced to the Mayor as Black Catfish, but as some odium seemed to attach to the cognomen, he desired that Mayor Medill should be introduced to him in his proper individuality; so the Mayor was forced to perform the ceremony again. This noble red man being overcome with the heat, and entirely ignoring the proprieties of life, stripped himself to the waist, and received the Mayor *en dishabille*.

OCCASION OF THE VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

This task accomplished, the agent informed the Mayor that these Indians had been called off the war-path last April, when instructions had been received from Washington to provide them with subsistence. As an evidence of their peaceful intentions, the agents had requested them to surrender the horses which had been taken from the whites. With this request the Indians immediately complied, without exception. They promised to remain at peace, and have acceded to every reasonable request made by the authorities. On this visit to Washington it is for the purpose of concluding a treaty, or effecting an arrangement by which an amicable condition between the whites and Indians may be maintained. A large number of these Indians are at the war-path, under command of Sitting Bull. The Agent thought that the Indians would behave themselves in the future. All they desired was the subsistence from the Government, and they allowed the possession and occupancy of the hunting grounds on the Yellowstone and Powder Rivers. This property is about 300 miles from the river and the Indians are not disposed to relinquish it unless they are compelled. In a satisfactory arrangement, the agent said, [illegible] they propose to bring the belligerent Indians from the war-path. The savages [illegible] their rations every seven days. [illegible] treaty had been made, and for [illegible] they visit Washington.

THE MAYOR TALKS.

The Mayor, with the assistance of the interpreter, addressed the Milk Agency Indians. He said: This is our Council Chamber, where the [illegible] chiefs meet in council. These seats are for the white chiefs when they assemble to have a talk. I am very glad to hear that you have come from the war-path, and have been [illegible] the Indians. Just so long as you remain [illegible] you will have the friendship of the [illegible], and every promise that is made to [illegible] will be carried out. The Mayor [illegible] the interpreter (*sotto voce*), if their intentions were going to last. He received a response in the affirmative, and said: "It will be a great deal better for [illegible] to keep off the war-path, for they [illegible] so many more nice things given them [illegible] Government—moccasins, food and drink [illegible] they will be so much better off than they [illegible] if they continued to fight us. Their [illegible] will be educated, and their old men and [illegible] will be cared for. I hope to hear good [illegible] of you when you get to Washington, and that you will enjoy yourselves, and have no [illegible]. You will find out that the white man [illegible] that you will have no fear that the [illegible] man will do any harm. You [illegible] under the protection of the Great Father at Washington, and are as safe as you would be on your hunting-grounds. But you must see that everything the Government is doing for you is conditioned on your good behavior."

After the Mayor's remarks, the long and general ugh was constantly heard. This [illegible] of approbation. The Mayor displayed [illegible] proficiency in the use of Indian terms and [illegible] expression.

MR. MEDICINE BEAR,

a fine-looking specimen of the Indian, attired in a robe of bear-skin, ornamented with bears' claws, and painted in a fantastic manner, responded to the Mayor's address. He delivered his remarks in the Indian tongue, accompanied by the expressive gestures [illegible] aborigines. His words were promulgated to the Mayor and the audience by an interpreter. He said: "I only shake hands with you as if I [illegible] hands with all [meaning, I shake hands for all.] I am hard up and poor. I tell you of it. Look at me good [and] [illegible] did look at him.] I haven't got no [illegible] or two hearts. I am a man who [illegible] secrets [meaning he is an outspoken [illegible]. I bring these men along with me to [illegible] with them. I look at everything that [illegible]. I suppose you have heard of the tribes [illegible] farther north than any of the tribes. I am [illegible] here to look for or think anything bad. My grandfather and father [illegible] on the land. There was something [illegible] that land that made me ashamed of it; [illegible] I moved away from that land, and now look on that land and shed tears. [illegible] to the massacre of the soldiers committed some time ago.] My father and grandfather [illegible] river they had fights with the soldiers [illegible] raised on that land—everything was wrong. I have all these people, and [illegible] that is not good. My tribe has never [illegible] nations. The Great Father has been [illegible] word to them, but I have never listened [illegible] that way now. I have found white men in my country. I have always used [illegible] well, and have told them to tell their Great [illegible] how I have treated them. The Great Father has sent this messenger to me, [illegible] have listened to him. I have [illegible] the things the Great Father sent me [illegible] listened to his words. But he sent us [illegible]

A DIGRESSION.

[illegible] Indian was evidently digressing from his subject. He grew rather excited when he completed the imaginary neglect shown in this matter of arms, and, as the Mayor [illegible] the burden of his speech, he evidently [illegible] it the wiser plan to digress also. [illegible] upon the advice of Major O'Connor, he [illegible] "Hold, enough." Then proceeding [illegible] opposite side of the chamber, where were [illegible] the Chiefs of the Grand River Agency, [illegible] them in the same language embodied [illegible] remarks to Medicine Bear.

RUNNING ANTELOPE,

[illegible] chief, an obese, brutal-looking Indian, said: "All these Chiefs," he said, "have [illegible] me, and are glad to shake hands with [illegible]. I have not much to say. You know that the [illegible] other is away [at Long Branch], and [illegible] what he is doing. Have's much so [illegible] will say more when I see the Great [Father] at Washington" [Long Branch.]

THE MAYOR

[illegible] them for the visit, and promised to visit [illegible] in the future. The Mayor also received a large number of Chiefs in [illegible] had never seen such a fine looking [illegible].

[illegible] remark being interpreted for the [illegible] long and expressive ugh followed. The interview terminated. The braves were escorted to the Tremont House. [illegible] left for Washington, via Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, last evening.

DOWN ON RUM.

[illegible] Temperance Meeting Last Evening—Powerful Address by Dr. N. S. Davis—Horrors of Rum-Drinking Exposed.

[illegible] and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of temperance was held last evening, at St. Paul's [illegible] Episcopal Church, on Maxwell street. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Wm. [illegible], who, in a few brief and stirring remarks, [illegible] those present to do all they could to stem the tide of intemperance now rife in [illegible]. He introduced Dr. N. S. Davis as the speaker of the evening.

[illegible] said that, in Chicago, there were between 2,400 and 3,000 grog-shops, which, on an average, five or six confirmed drunkards for each, making an army of 12,000 [illegible] drunkards in Chicago. He pictured [illegible] of these drunkards, and that of [illegible] and the misery engendered by the grog-shops, [illegible] tongue could tell. He drew a picture [illegible] men, who were left uneducated and [illegible] by reason of the intemperance of their guardians, and instanced the case [illegible] growing up as the outlaws and [illegible] of society, by reason of intemperance, [illegible] headed curse of drunkenness [illegible] all your own [illegible] brings to the gallows [illegible] and others of that ilk. Almost all [illegible] now in the County Jail [illegible] there through whisky. [illegible] year are paid by saloon-keepers [illegible] privilege of selling liquor, and [illegible] earned the millions of dollars spent [illegible] three rum-holes, most of which [illegible]

they did not get him. There is some trouble in the Grant canvass, too; so the thing is about even, and the district doubtful.

Lawrence J. Neal, formerly a Democratic member of the Legislature, and a lawyer of Chillicothe, is opposed in the Seventh District, by the Hon. John J. Wilson, an extensive iron-manufacturer of Adams County, the present member. The district is now Democratic by nearly 1,600, and Neal will go in.

Dr. J. J. Musson, a Liberal Republican, will cut down the majority in the Eighth District, but cannot be elected, as there are 3,500 against him. The Hon. William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, the Grant candidate, will undoubtedly win the race.

General George W. Morgan is the Liberal candidate in the Ninth, against James W. Robinson, who served in the Legislature. Morgan has 1,[illegible] to overcome; but, as there are that number of Liberal Republicans in the district, down in black and white, he will be elected.

There is a fierce struggle in the Tenth, between Rush R. Sloane, President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad, who heads the Liberal ticket, and the Hon. Charles Foster, member for the old district, who has 600 to begin upon. They are both men of character. Sloane was an Anti-Slavery Republican. He is wealthy, and makes a first-rate speech. Foster also has money, and is much respected. Sloane's friends are confident, and count on the 1,200 Liberal Republicans in the district to carry him through.

In the Eleventh, Samuel A. Nash, lawyer of Gallipolis, has to overcome 1,433 majority in order to beat the Grant candidate, the Hon. H. S. Bundy, an ex-member of Congress, a large dealer in iron, and a popular employer. It is claimed by Nash and his friends that there are 1,200 Greeley Republicans in the District, and, if they all vote for him, he will win. The contest will be close, and its issue is doubtful.

H. J. Jewett, of Columbus, a lawyer, a railroad man, and a legislator, is the Liberal, and James Taylor, of Perry County, the Grant candidate, in the Twelfth District. Last year, the District was 4,044 Democratic, to say nothing of the Liberal accession since. Consequently, Jewett is safe.

Milton J. Southard, a Democrat, and lawyer of Zanesville, is opposed by ex-Judge Marsh, of the same place, in the Thirteenth District, which gave 2,464 Democratic majority last time. Southard will increase it to 3,500.

The Fourteenth gave 3,740 Democratic majority at the last trial, and will give over 5,000 at the next one. John Berry, of Upper Sandusky, the Liberal candidate, has, so far, no opponent.

R. R. Hudson, a successful steamboat man, of Meigs County, is opposed, in the Fifteenth District, on the Grant ticket, by Mr. Sprague, of Morgan County, the present member. Hudson has 848 majority against him, according to the last count; but there are not less than 1,200 Greeley Republicans to neutralize it. Then there is some internecine strife among the Republicans, which will hurt Sprague. Hudson will be elected.

C. L. Poorman, a Liberal Republican of Balloire, a fluent speaker on the stump, is opposed by Captain Danforth in the Sixteenth District. There is a row in the Republican camp there also on account of the way Bingham was treated, and many Grant men will vote against Danforth. Poorman will get 300 or 800 colored votes to reward his advocacy of negro-suffrage when Danforth opposed it. There are from 1,000 to 1,500 Liberal Republicans in the district. The result is, nevertheless, doubtful,—the Republican majority being 2,500.

In the Seventeenth, Richard Brown, a large iron-manufacturer, of Youngstown, a Liberal Republican, has against him Captain Woodworth, a lawyer, and 2,400 majority. They claim 1,000 Liberal Republicans in the District, but that will not be enough; so it must be counted for Woodworth.

No Liberal nominations have been made yet in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Districts. It is believed that either Judge Sutliffe, ex-Supreme Judge, or General J. S. Casement, both Republicans, will be the Liberal nominee in the Nineteenth. In the Eighteenth there are 3,904 to butt against, and in the Nineteenth (Garfield's District), 9,746; so both may be counted for Grant. In Ashtabula County, in the Nineteenth District, the Greeley men claim 1,000 Liberal Republicans.

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The Mayor was then forced to undergo a process of hand-shaking, doubtless of unalloyed pleasure, with each one composing the delegation. He executed this difficult task in a most creditable manner, [illegible] not in the least abashed or affrighted by the juxtaposition of the noble savage. He concluded this ceremony with the following chiefs: Running Antelope, Grass, Bear's Rib, Thunder Hawk, Mad Bear, Bull's Ghost, [illegible], War Bears, Walking Shooter, Big Black Eye, Big Head, Setting Crow, Bear Bears, all of the Grand River Agency, Medicine Bear, Long Fox, Afraid of the Bear, [illegible] Man-paots-ter-Eagle, Skin of the Bloody Mouth, Red Thunder, Red Lodge, Medicine, Gray Crane, War Club, Yellow Hatona, and Black Catfish. The latter man, whose *alias* is Bear's Nose, was [illegible] to the Mayor as Black [illegible], but as some odium seemed to attach to the name, he desired that Mayor Medill be introduced to him in his proper individuality; so the Mayor was forced to perform the [illegible] again. This noble red man being over-[illegible] with the heat, and entirely ignoring the [illegible] of life, stripped himself to the waist, [illegible] the Mayor *en dishabille*.

OCCASION OF THE VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

[illegible] accomplished, the agent informed [illegible] that these Indians had been called off [illegible] war-path [illegible] April, when instructions had been received from Washington to provide them with subsistence. As an evidence of their peaceful [illegible], the agents had requested them to surrender the horses which had been taken from the [illegible]. With this request the Indians immediately complied, without exception. They profess to remain at peace, and have acceded to every reasonable request made by the authorities. This visit to Washington is made for the purpose of concluding a treaty, or of fixing a [illegible] of which peaceable condition between the whites and Indians may be maintained. A large number of this tribe are still on the war-path, under command of Setting Bull. [illegible] Agent thought that the Indians would behave themselves in the [illegible]. All they desired was the [illegible] subsistence from the Government, [illegible] allowed the possession and occupancy of their hunting grounds on the Yellow Stone and [illegible] Rivers. This property is about 300 [illegible] the river and the Indians are not disposed to relinquish it unless they are compelled. [illegible] satisfactory arrangement, the agent said, [illegible], they propose to bring the belligerent [illegible] from the war-path. The savages [illegible] their rations every seven days. [illegible] permanent treaty had been made, and for [illegible] purpose they visit Washington.

THE MAYOR TALKS.

The Mayor, with the assistance of the interpreter, addressed the Milk Agency Indians. He said: This is our Council Chamber, where the white chiefs meet in council. These seats are for the chiefs when they assemble to have [illegible] talk. I am very glad to hear that you have come from the war path, and have been peaceable Indians. Just so long as you remain [illegible], you will have the friendship of the [illegible], and every promise that is made in [illegible] will be carried out." The Mayor [illegible] the interpreter (*sotto voce*), if their [illegible] intentions were going to last. [illegible] response in the affirmative, he [illegible]: "It will be a great deal better for [illegible] to keep off the war-path, for they [illegible] many more nice things given them [illegible] Government—moccasins, food and trinkets [illegible] they will be much better off than they [illegible] if they continued to fight us. Their [illegible] will be educated, and their old men and [illegible] will be cared for. I hope to hear good [illegible] you when you get to Washington, and [illegible] will enjoy yourselves, and have no [illegible]. You will find out that the white man [illegible]. Have no fear that the [illegible] man will do any harm. You [illegible] the protection of the Great Father at [illegible], and are as safe as you would be on [illegible] hunting grounds. But you must remember that everything the Government is doing [illegible] is conditioned on your good behavior."

[illegible] the Mayor's remarks, the long and peculiar [illegible] ugh was constantly heard. This [illegible] of approbation. The Mayor displayed [illegible] proficiency in the use of Indian terms and [illegible] of expression.

MR. MEDICINE BEAR.

[illegible] looking specimen of the Indian, attired in [illegible] of bear-skin, ornamented with bears' [illegible] and painted in a fantastic manner, [illegible] responded to the Mayor's address. [illegible] he delivered his remarks the Indian [illegible] accompanied by expressive gestures and [illegible] aborigines. His words were promulgated [illegible] Mayor and the audience by an interpreter, [illegible]: "I only shake hands with you as if I [illegible] hands with all [meaning, I shake hands [illegible] for all]. I am hard up and poor. I am [illegible] tell you of it. Look at me good [and [illegible] you did look at him]. I haven't got no [illegible] tongues or two hearts. I am a man who [illegible] no secrets [meaning he is an outspoken [illegible]]. I bring these men along with me, [illegible] well with them. I look at everything that [illegible]. I suppose you have heard of the tribes. [illegible] farther north than any of the tribes I am [illegible] here to look for or think anything [illegible]. My grandfather and father [illegible] on the land. There was something [illegible] that land that made me ashamed of that [illegible]. I moved away from that land, and now [illegible] look on that land and shed tears. [He [illegible] to the massacre of the soldiers committed [illegible] time ago.] My father and grandfather [illegible] lived on that land. Several hundred miles [illegible] the river they had fights with the soldiers. [illegible] raised on that land—everything [illegible] wrong. I have all these people, and [illegible] that is not good. My tribe has never [illegible] my nation. The Great Father has been [illegible] word to them, but I have never listened. [illegible] that way now. I have found white [illegible] in my country. I have always used [illegible], and have told them to tell their Great [illegible] how I have treated them. The Great [illegible] has sent this messenger to me, [illegible] I have listened to him. I have [illegible] all the things the Great Father sent us, [illegible] listened to his words. But he sent us [illegible].

A DIGRESSION.

[illegible] Indian was evidently digressing from his [illegible] subject. He grew rather excited when [illegible] completed the imaginary neglect shown [illegible] this matter of arms, and, as the Mayor [illegible] the burden of his speech, he evidently [illegible] in the wider plan to digress also. So, [illegible] upon the advice of Major O'Connor, the [illegible] cried, "Hold, enough." Then proceeding [illegible] opposite side of the chamber, where were [illegible] the Chiefs of the Grand River Agency, [illegible] and them in the same language embodied [illegible] remarks to Medicine Bear.

RUNNING ANTELOPE,

[illegible] Chief, an obese, brutal-looking Indian, [illegible] said: "All these Chiefs," he said, "have [illegible] with me, and are glad to shake hands with [illegible]. I have not much to say. You know that the [illegible] Father is away [at Long Branch], and [illegible] what he is doing. Haven't much to say [illegible]. I will say more when I see the Great [illegible] at Washington." [Long Branch.]

THE MAYOR

[illegible] them for the visit, and promised to visit [illegible] sometime in the future. The Mayor said [illegible] received a large number of Chiefs in his [illegible] but had never seen such a fine looking set [illegible].

[illegible] last remark being interpreted for them, [illegible] long and expressive ugh followed. [illegible] interview terminated, the braves were [illegible] carried to the Tremont House. [illegible] left for Washington, *via* Pittsburg & Fort [illegible], last evening.

DOWN ON RUM.

Plastic Temperance Meeting Last Evening—Powerful Address by Dr. N. S. Davis—Horrors of Rum-Drinking Exposed.

[illegible] and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of temperance was held last evening, at St. Paul's [illegible] Episcopal Church, on Maxwell street. [illegible] meeting was called to order by Rev. Wm. H. [illegible], who, in a few brief and stirring remarks, [illegible] those present to do all they could to stem [illegible] awful tide of intemperance now rife in our [illegible]. He introduced Dr. N. S. Davis as the [illegible] of the evening.

Dr. Davis said that, in Chicago, there were at [illegible] between 2,500 and 3,000 grog-shops, and [illegible] had, on an average, five or six confirmed [illegible] for each, making an army of 12,000 or [illegible] drunkards in Chicago. He pictured the [illegible] of these drunkards, and that of their [illegible], and the misery engendered by the grog-[illegible] tongue could tell. He drew a picture of [illegible] children, who were left uneducated and un-[illegible], by reason of the intemperance of their [illegible] guardians, and instanced the cases of [illegible] growing up as the outlaws and desperadoes [illegible] of society, by reason of intemperance. [illegible] dreaded curse of drunkenness permitted [illegible] all your crime—it fills your jails [illegible] houses,—it brings to the gallows your [illegible], and others of that ilk." Almost all of [illegible] murderers now in the County Jail have [illegible] brought there through whisky. Over [illegible] a year are paid by saloon-keepers in Chicago [illegible] the privilege of selling liquor, and the [illegible] earned the millions of dollars spent [illegible] in these rum-holes, most of which was taken from the poorer classes of laboring men, and if they were too worthless and drunken to earn it themselves, they plundered it from their hard-working wives who earned it. He said that if in Chicago we could have five years of total abstinence every working man could have his own house, and every child an education. He thought intemperance was not wholly to be laid at the door of the grog-shop keeper, although he would rather be the poorest slave that the slaveholder ever cracked his whip over, and work in the field all his life, than to have the curse of giving his fellow-man that which ruined him, in both body and soul,—he would not give a man a glass of whiskey for all the wealth that the country affords. But the evil was that men thought that a little alcohol did them good. Once educate our people, and it is an undeniable fact, that all kinds of alcoholic, either fermented or otherwise, does them no good, but is a positive injury, and half the battle is fought,—it neither makes them cool in warm weather or warm in cold weather; it only diminishes their consciousness of what is warm and what is cold. He entered into a lengthy analysis to prove this theory, and concluded that no kind of liquor or beer does the human body any good whatever. Baron Liebig, the eminent German chemist, who is by no means a temperance man, had estimated that it would take six barrels of Bavarian beer to produce the same amount of nutriment that was derived from a single loaf of sixpenny brown bread. The evil resulting to the drunkard was so patent to require much comment, and he devoted himself to the moderate drinker. On no subject whatever did people so much deceive themselves. He claimed that there were no instances on record where even the moderate use of liquor had not proved to be to the injury of the individual, and proceeded to demonstrate his position by facts. He claimed that nine out of ten of these men were not healthy, and these were the men from whom came the numerous cases of apoplexy and dropsy. He said that in the wine-growing countries the duration of human life was much less than in England or the United States, and claimed that drunkenness was fearfully on the increase in these countries. The working man sometimes thinks that if he would drink lager or beer it strengthens him, whereas it has a directly contrary effect. The effect of drinking beer only enhanced the thirst. It gives him no real strength, and, when the reaction comes on, weakens him. He claimed that 90 out of 100 of all the sunstrokes could be traced directly to the presence of alcohol in the brain. This curse of alcohol blunts the finer sense of man's feelings, drags him into a slavery worse than the African experienced, and ruins alike body and soul. Dr. Davis then made an earnest appeal to the audience to assist in arresting this gigantic evil, and said society had not only a right but owed a duty to its members, by appropriate legislation to check this hydra-headed monster of ruin.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Report of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes—Total Valuation of Cook County Real Estate, $75,742,154.

Condition and Prospects of the Englewood Normal School---A Criminal Apprehension Fund---National Bank Taxes.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment in the east wing of the old Court House yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Stearns, Lonergan, Harrison, Jones, Pahlman, Herting, Roelle, and Skelly.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

The special order, the report of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, was taken up. Appended is the report.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Equalization of Taxes, to whom was referred the assessment books and railroad lists of 1872, in the County of Cook, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report as follows: The total valuation of real estate in the several towns, as shown by the Assessor's returns, is $75,743,154. The Committee would recommend that for the purpose of producing a just relation between all the valuations of property in the county, so that the valuation in one town may bear a just relation to all the towns in the county, there be added to the valuations, as returned by the Assessors, the sum of $5 on each $100, in the following towns, viz: Calumet, Hyde Park, Leyden, Palos, Rich, Schaumburg, Wheeling, Lake, and Jefferson; the sum of $4 on each $100 in the town of Proviso; and the sum of $2 on each $100 in the town of Lyons; that there be deducted from the valuation as returned by the Assessor the sum of $30 on each $100 in the town of Riverside, and $10 on each $100 in the town of Cicero; that the several railroads be assessed the amounts as shown by the lists filed in the office of the County Clerk. The following shows in tabular form the value returned by the Assessors in the several towns, and the railroad lists:

Towns.	Assessors' valuation.	Equalized valuation.
Barrington	$187,419	$187,419
Bloom	175,943	175,943
Bremen	179 362	179 362
Cicero	1,309,771	1,787,197
Calumet	243 362	255,435
Elk Grove	181 791	181,791
Evanston	513 627	513,627
Hanover	171,696	171,696
Hyde Park	3,487,548	3,661,925
Jefferson	699 315	734,281
Leyden	186 830	196,166
Lake View	873,691	873,691
Lyons	323 385	329 862
Lake	3,172 257	3,330 868
Lemont	147,630	147,630
Maine	231,889	231,889
Northfield	175,804	175,804
New Trier	229,132	229,132
Niles	134 230	134 230
Norwood	153 109	153,109
Orland	135 457	135,457
Palatine	221,886	221,886
Proviso	282,366	292,660
Palos	119 964	125,961
Riverside	464 290	324,996
Rich	156 240	164,005
Schaumburg	143 656	150,838
Thornton	222,480	222,480
Wheeling	191,876	201,469
Worth	326,434	326,434
North Chicago	8 645,275	8 645,275
South Chicago	29,184,280	29,184,280
West Chicago	22,301,810	22,301,810
Railroads.	Assessors'	Equalized.
Northwestern	1,009,276	1,009,276
Rock Island	529 711	529 711
Burlington & Quincy	387,709	387,709
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	241 387	241,387
Joliet & Chicago	233,355	233,355
Michigan Central	181,165	181,165
Chicago, D. & V. I. C.	211,227	211,227
Chicago & Alton	84,560	84,560
Joliet & Northern Indiana	60,674	60,674
Danville & Vincennes	51,052	51,052
Michigan Southern	39,785	39,785
Total	$75,742,154	$75,742,385

The report was concurred in.

A DEFECTIVE SIDEWALK.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, calling attention to the defective condition of the sidewalk on Clark street, opposite the Court House, and requesting that it be put in order.

Commissioner Ashton, of the Building Committee, said persons had been instructed to repair the walk, but why they had neglected their duty he could not tell.

COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Clerk read the annual report of the County Board of Education: The Normal School was in a prosperous condition, although its efficiency had been somewhat crippled on account of the fire. The expenses had been curtailed in every possible way during the year, the Board endeavoring, at the same time, to avoid seriously impeding the growth and purposes of the school, and, in spite of disadvantages, it had been steadily growing in favor and influence. The number of pupils who received instruction was 147—ladies, 121; gentlemen, 26; the number at present in the school is 112; the graduates numbered 31—ladies, 26; gentlemen, 5. All of the graduates readily found employment, the demand for well qualified teachers being greater than the supply. There was a great want, particularly of young men, at salaries ranging from $60 to $75 a month. Since the fire, the preparatory class had been taught at the expense of the Englewood School District, and the Board thought it proper that they should resume the teaching, and had included the expense in their estimate. They recommend that the outside woodwork of the building be painted, and that the windows be recemented to the bricks, in order to keep out the cold air during the winter. Trees should be planted on the grounds. The expenses for the year were $10,628 27. The estimate for next year amounts to $12,500.

The report was referred to the Committee on Education.

JAIL SUPPLIES.

Commissioner Skelly offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts be, and they are hereby authorized, to furnish to the County Jail what beds and bedding may be thought necessary by the Committee for the proper supply of the same.

CRIMINAL APPREHENSION FUND.

Commissioner Crawford said, be understood from the Coroner and one or two other officials, who had more or less to do with looking after murders, that if a small amount of money was set aside to pay the expenses of the detectives in ferreting out the criminals, it would be a great assistance. He presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims be, and they are hereby, instructed to report, at their earliest convenience, to the Board, upon the propriety of authorizing the appropriation of money towards defraying the expenses for the detection of criminals who have committed, or may commit, murder in this county; and, if such appropriation should be deemed advisable, the Committee at the same time to report the amount they would consider sufficient.

The resolution was adopted.

NATIONAL BANK TAXES.

Commissioner Harrison submitted the following, which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, The First National Bank of Chicago and the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago have filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court, praying for an injunction against the Town Collector of South Chicago, restraining him from collecting taxes against the shareholders of said banks under the act of 1867; and

WHEREAS, The Court has granted such injunction, and has delivered an opinion that such tax is illegal; and

WHEREAS, The County Attorney has filed demurrers in said cases; therefore be it

Resolved, That, in case said demurrers are overruled, the County Attorney is hereby directed to take one of said cases to the United States Supreme Court, in order to ascertain the rights of the county to collect such taxes.

The Board then took a recess until next Monday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Sing Sing clergyman killed a rattlesnake in his garden one day last week.

—Albert Homer, a Monson, Mass., butcher, brought a drove of Western cattle, a few days since, to Brighton. The cattle-disease made its appearance among them, and eight have already died, and two or three more are sick.

—Those flat curls which so many ladies love to wear on the side of the face or on the brow, sometimes designated love-locks and sometimes kisses, have been called by the fair Parisiennes after their darling tenor Capoul.

—The people of Monmouth, Ill., voted against city organization under the general law—270 being for, and 348 against. Intense excitement prevailed. The new charter was defeated because it permitted the license of the liquor traffic.

—A grave digger, walking in the streets, chanced to turn, and noticed two doctors walking behind him. He stopped till they passed, and then followed on behind them. "And why this?" said they. "I know my place in this procession," said he.

—A young lady at Kansas City, Mo., recently found that her life had been, without her knowledge, and without medical examination, insured by a cousin, who is also an adopted brother, for $15,000, the amount being divided among several companies. The affair looks suspicious.

—One cargo of cheese from the Dodge County (Minnesota) factories was recently shipped to New York City without change of cars, and sold as high as that of Eastern manufacture. The through freight was $1.25 per 100 pounds.

—Last Friday, a most destructive lightning-stroke occurred eight miles below this city, in Chipmunk Cooley, killing six horses instantly.—*LaCrosse Democrat.*

—The frog catchers of Paris are not delicate gentlemen. At all events, there is an awkward story current to their disadvantage. A promenader observed to one of them, "Why, my dear fellow, those are not frogs, but toads, which you are catching." The catcher replied: "All the wuss for 'em." And the police have given orders that all toads' hind legs offered for sale shall be seized pitilessly. A good many persons have been made seriously ill by eating toads' legs.

—The oyster season has now begun in earnest, and employment is found for thousands of women and girls in shucking the bivalves, a labor until within the past two years accomplished by colored men. Then the oysters were opened in the raw state, but now they are subjected to a steaming process, which so parts the shells that the operators have no trouble in getting at the meat. The leading packers anticipate an unusually heavy business this winter, a large number of heavy orders having already arrived from points hitherto regarded as outside of the market.—*Baltimore American.*

—Some lawyers of a speculative turn of mind, it seems, have prevailed upon the widows of Cline, Dairo, and Stevenson, the three men who were put to death by a mob in Cass County, some time last April, to bring suits against some thirty-six of the most respectable and influential citizens of Cass County for damages, charging them with the murder of their husbands. The plaintiffs have taken a change of venue to another county. The amount claimed in each case is $5,000, that being the highest sum allowed by law in such actions.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mmes. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

Royal Havana Lottery. Great Reduction in Prices. Tickets sold at [illegible]. J. B. MARTINS & Co., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Box 4685 Post Office, New York.

The Latest Swindle.—Certain sanctimonious charlatans would fain persuade the world that diffusive stimulants have no medicinal value, and that nauseating slops, composed of griping acids and drastic purgatives, are better tonics than the finest vegetable ingredients combined with the purest and mellowest products of the still. But this sort of thing won't go down. The stomach of our common sense rejects it, as the physical stomach of every undepraved palate rejects with loathing and abhorrence, the nauseous abominations, "free from alcohol," which humbugs are attempting to thrust down the throats of Temperance Invalids, under the pretense that the stuff will do them good. It is not likely that, while the PLANTATION BITTERS, the standard Tonic of America, are anywhere accessible, such sickening frauds can make much headway; but it is well to put the public on their guard against them.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 1, cottage house comprising 6 or 7 rooms by prompt-paying tenant. State full particulars and address S 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY TIME WITHIN the next 60 days, a commodious house, containing from 9 to 12 rooms, located south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State-st. Must have water, gas, and other modern conveniences. Address with full particulars, RENT, 146 Stanton-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, one unfurnished sleeping room, with private family, about 12 feet square on West side. Terms must be moderate. Best of reference given. Address S. C. MEGILL, 65 and 67 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 OR 8 rooms in good repair, with modern improvements, between Lake and Jackson, Robey and Sheldon-sts., by a gentleman and wife without children. Address, giving location and terms, C 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE SOUTH OF Twenty-second and east of State-st. All modern improvements, first-class neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $60 per month. Address, stating location, V 25, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT 10 or 12 rooms, on South Side, east of State-st. Immediate possession desired. Call or address, stating location and rent, O. LIPPINCOTT, 196 and 197 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house on South Side, containing about 10 rooms and modern improvements, south of Twelfth-st. Address C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 146 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, WITH closet, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife, within five or ten minutes' walk of Van Buren and Halsted-sts. Address H, 193 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH MODern improvements, containing not less than 14 rooms; location on South Side, south of Twelfth-st., or on West Side, east of Robey-st., and between Randolph and Van Buren. Address S, care J. R. Walsh, 99 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BACHELOR WANTS a good convenient room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Z 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 TILL May 1, 1874, a nice house of about ten rooms, in the vicinity of Union Park; will pay six months' rent in advance. Address K, Room 1 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, 3 OR 4 rooms for light housekeeping, with water and gas, also cellarage, if any. Only references given. Location between Fourteenth and Twenty-second-sts., Michigan-av. preferred. Address W 29, Tribune office, giving full particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES WANT A house of 20 to 25 rooms, suitable for first-class boarders; also [illegible] of 6 rooms for housekeeping; South Side [illegible] of Twenty-second-st. Address G, 182 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO WELL-furnished rooms on West Side, or three rooms furnished suitable for housekeeping. Address, giving particulars and terms, F 11, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LOCK-SMITHING, repairing, and wood work; a man willing to work. Business constantly increasing; share of $5 or $6 per day. Capital required $300. Call at 171 West Madison-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—IN CHEMICAL MANUfacturing business, water proof, and oil paste, boot blacking, &c.; little cash required of the right man. Call at 121 South Desplaines-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $[illegible], in a good paying and long established manufacturing business. Address Lock box 91, Peoria, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 OR $20,000, to engage in a manufacturing business, the only one of the kind in the West; reputation of goods already established; will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 a year, and can be largely increased; can refer to the best trade of Chicago and St. Louis. Address K 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN having $200 or $300 to invest, would like an interest in an established legitimate business; produce commission preferred. Address, for 1 week, X Y Z, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars, to join in a good paying business. Call at 616 Wabash-av., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITAL $250, IN A legitimate business already established; profits large. This is worth investigating. Call on BROADWAY BROS. & TREVYER, 40 West Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING IS WANTED for customers.
Acre property, south city limits.
Acre property west near the Central Park.
Cheap houses, cottages, etc. South Division.
Lots on the principal avenues in South Division.
200 to 500 feet on Wabash, Michigan, or Prairie-av.
Lots on Wentworth-av.
Parties wishing to sell please leave description, and I will effect sales.
HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS, ON North Water-st., or vicinity, about 140x150 feet, together with building suitable for manufacturing. Apply to W. P. CURTIS, Room 50 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE AND lot on West Side, north of Harrison, east of Fulton and west of Halsted. Address, stating terms and particulars, F 25, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR THE Singer Sewing Machine. Terms liberal. Call at 167 Milwaukee-av.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE OF THE BEST AND oldest Life Companies desires the services of a few men of ability and the right stamp, in different sections of Illinois, to whom liberal arrangements will be made. Apply to B 51, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS make $10 to $12 per day with my goods; every article is new, and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY TEACHER FROM THE ROYAL INstitution of Berlin (Prussia), wishes to give lessons in French, German and Music. Address, Mrs. E. STONEBREAKER, 118 West Twenty-second-st., near Halsted.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

WANTED—PUPILS TO LEARN GERMAN language in classes or private. Evening class for ladies and gentlemen. MRS. F. H. FOOTE, 12 Bishop court.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST Madison-st.: Offices and basements in Superior Block, Clark-st., opposite Court House; store, basement, and third story, No. 281 South Clark-st.; 28 rooms in brick building, southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Van Buren-st., suitable for boarding house; 20x80 corner Washington and Franklin, for 15 years; 274x190, Monroe-st., adjoining Bryan Block, for 40 years; house, 6 rooms, 452 Hubbard, $50; 639 York-st., 9 rooms, $40.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 100 feet front, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 166 South Clark-st., in bank.

SEWING MACHINES.

ONE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MAchine for sale at half price. 63 Canal-st., Room 1.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 223 West Madison-st.; branch, 591 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know. Cure all diseases or no pay. [illegible] West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

A FINE, NEW PIANO CAN BE HAD IN EXchange for board. [illegible] Address JAMES CRAIG, care Kimball, Wabash-av. and Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STEINWAY & SON'S Piano, nearly new, in complete order (cost $650). [illegible] cash, if sold this week. Address S 75, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st., Room 2 Otis Block:
10 lots on Taylor-st., Manila St. between Leavitt and Oakley, $1,600 each; easy payment.
Lots [illegible] Riverside Boulevard, west of Railroad.
Lots [illegible] Van Buren-st., corner Lincoln.
Lots [illegible], Adams-st., west of Ashland-av.; cheap.
22 acres, Sixty-fifth-st., fronting south Park.
5 acres, North Halsted and Lake Shore drive.
The corner of Southwestern-av. and Taylor-st., making 8 lots; want to sell them all together.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FEET NEAR KENwood, and 50 feet Madison-av. and Fiftieth-st.
50 feet on Adams-st., near Western-av., only $80 per foot.
100 feet near Central Park and Adams-st., only $50 per foot.
Several lots at Brighton Station, very cheap, for cash.
Two 10-acre tracts near Central Park.
20 acres near Irving Park, cheap.
182 acres near Shooting Park, South Side.
37 acres near Harlem, at a bargain.
S. DELAMATER, Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—SIXTY FEET on North Clark-st., between Goethe and Schiller. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR CENTRAL Park—4 2-3 acres on West Lake-st. east of Central Park; payment ⅓ cash, balance long time. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO story frame house, 8 rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, No. 757 West Washington-st., near Leavitt; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—2-STORY FRAME house of 8 rooms and lot on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—2-STORY AND basement brick house, Mansard roof, and lot with barn, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.; early possession given. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND DOUGLAS-place. Thirty-fifth-st.—40x172 feet, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Douglas place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED city property on North Clark-st., two stores and a dwelling, rented for $1,800; will sell or trade for unimproved city property, or good improved Illinois farms. LINGLE & DARLOW, Room 11, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—PRETTY COTTAGE, WITH 5 rooms, on Second-st.; payments, $30 a month. Apply at once, S. T. KING, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, NO. 191, 193 West Twelfth-st., lot 40x180, running through to another street, with four good houses on, which are rented for $1,500 a year. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., OCTAGON stone front house of 10 rooms. Bath room and modern improvements. Barn. West Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park—immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—38 FEET CORNER OF SIXTY-first and Wallace-sts. 48 lots on Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts., west of Halsted, in exchange for good dwelling house and assume incumbrance. Lot 9, in Block 18, 25x125, North Halsted-st., cheaper than dirt. Cottage, 1½ story, Western-av. 2 story dwelling house, Western-av., cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 101 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET FRONT ON REBECCA-st., in second block east of Douglas Park, cheap, by STEDMAN POPE & CLAPP, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; 15 rooms, barn, etc. S. DELAMATER, corner of Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, A LARGE amount of the very choicest property fronting on the South Park, also South Park and Oakwood Boulevards, also on Egan, Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, Calumet, and Indiana-avs., at the lowest market prices and on liberal terms. To those seeking sound investments in the very best property, I can offer as desirable opportunities as the market affords. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 25x44 feet, east front, 85 feet north of Randolph-st. Terms of lease, $1,250 per year for first 3 years, and $1,800 for balance of term. No reappraisement. Also privilege of purchase. This very desirable lease will be sold at the extremely low bonus of $5,000 if taken at once. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT house fronting east on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with all modern improvements, by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—24 CENTRAL PARK LOTS; THIS property is for sale at a decided bargain. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON BURNSIDE (DEARborn) just north of Thirty-seventh-st., at a bargain. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 99 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON Cottage Grove, Egan, Langley, Oakwood, Union, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EITHER OR ALL OF FOUR LOTS east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-third-st. Room 18 Republic Insurance Building, LaSalle-st., between Madison and Monroe.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS well built marble houses, Michigan, Prairie-avs., $16,500, $18,000, $20,000, $25,000. MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—88 FEET ON CANAL-st., near Adams. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-FIRST-ST.—48 LOTS ON Fifty-first-st., corner Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—SIX ACRES fronting Douglas Park, near the Riverside boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 3-STORY MARBLE-front and brick barn on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-second-st., $16,500.
Two-story French-roof brick, Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st., $9,500.
Handsome 2-story frame, brick basement, good barn, lot 38x178, $14,000, Indiana-av., north of Twenty-second-st.
Very cozy 2-story house, nice lot, and good cistern, South Side, $3,500; cheap.
STORES & WARE, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET CALUMET-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st.
75 feet on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
150 feet on Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st.
100 feet on Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
75 feet on Indiana-av., near Fifty-second-st.
25 feet on Calumet-av., with stone front house near Twenty-second-st.
I have a good many bargains on the avenues.
HENRY L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—80x180 FEET ON JACKSON-ST., south front, east of Centre-av.
50x180 on Adams-st., south front, west of Paulina.
25x125 on Van Buren-st., east of Lincoln.
25x125 on Warren-av., west of railroad.
50x100, northwest corner Washington-av. and Union Park-place.
40x125 on Fulton-st., corner Ashland-av., at a great bargain if taken soon.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TAYLOR-ST.—4 LOTS, 25X100, BEtween Halsted and Desplaines-sts. at a bargain. JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, LOT 3, BLOCK 15, 24x125, North Halsted-st., between Lill and Wrightwood-av., east front. Must be sold, by KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 29 AND 30, FLOURNOY'S resubdivision, Jones & Patrick's addition, south front. Must be sold at once. KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON THE WEST Side, outside the fire limits; price $600 to $1,500 each; small payment down. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 37 West Washington-st. and 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 7, 40, 13, VERY cheap, if sold now; a good investment.
20 acres on Belmont-av., near Milwaukee-av., $1,000 per acre; a bargain.
Parties wishing acre property will consult their interest by calling on M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS $400. RESIDENCE lots $250. First payment $100 and $50, balance on long time, in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. addition, corner Diversey-st. A first class omnibus line is now running from Diversey-st. on Milwaukee-av. to State-st., carrying passengers to and from the business part of the city in time to make a full day's work. Call at the office and go see this property. WISNER BROTHERS, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2 DWELLING HOUSES, 2-STORY and basement brick, with stone fronts, 11 rooms and first class finish, situated on Van Buren-st., south front, between Ashland and Marshfield-avs. Price, $9,000. Inquire on the premises of the owner, C. P. McKAY.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES CORNER OF STATE and Fifty-second-sts., at a bargain; one-fourth cash, balance one, two, and three years, at 6 per cent. LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 North Clark-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—25x180 TO ALLEY ON CALUMET-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., at $140 a foot; a big bargain; must be sold. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER WELLS AND Madison-sts. As the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository have purchased, and are now erecting their bank building, at the old Depository site, next the Sherman House, I offer for sale the corner lot, 80x80 feet, opposite the Fifth National Bank, one of the best vacant corners in the city. THOMAS B. BRYAN.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST Madison-st. 2-story house, 12 rooms, bath room, water-closet, furnace, &c. Monroe, near Wood—$6,500.
No. 110 South Robey-st., 2-story frame, brick basement, modern improvements, large barn—$6,500.
First class brick residences on Adams and Monroe-sts., near Jefferson Park—$12,000 and $15,000.
40x170 on Oakwood-av., near Langley-av.
Improved property on West Madison-st. to exchange for acre property in good location.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF PRICE, 100 LOTS fronting on Western-av., Lexington-st. and Campbell-av. City water on the property. Terms to suit. Any one wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 371 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 168 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY COTTAGES, WITH 7 rooms, pantries, closets, and basement, gas and water, $3,500, and payment of $500 per annum.
Lots on Lake-av., north of Egan-av., 48x175, east front, water, gas, and shrubbery, $6,000.
$5,000 will buy a neat cottage on Ellis-av., near Oakwood-av., lot 35x175.
Choice lot, east front on Lake-av., bargain, 50x200 feet, near Oakland Station.
50 feet on Drexel Boulevard, near Thirty-ninth-st., offered below market price.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt-sts. and Western-av.; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $50 cash required. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and see them; office open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, northeast corner of Washington and Ann-sts.; lot 50 ft front, is offered at a great bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON TWENTY-SEVENTH-st., near Buddan; cheap and on easy terms.
1 lot on Twenty-seventh-st., east of Harrison.
2 lots on Arnold-st., south of Thirty-first-st.
1 lot on Wentworth-av., south of Thirty-first-st.
All the above are outside the fire limits. Title perfect. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, AND A FEW SEPARATE lots, near Humboldt Park, at very low figures. HENRY P. GEORGE, 329 State-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PIECE OF LAKE shore property, just south of the city, beautiful location. HENRY P. GEORGE, 329 State-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ADJOINING WESTERN limits, a fine piece for subdivision, very cheap. HENRY P. GEORGE, 329 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON OAKLEY, NEAR FULTON-st.—good house, large lot. Price very low; terms easy; possession immediately. S. E. WELLS, 15 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—FINE GROVE LOTS ON NORTH Side, only $25 per foot, near horse cars. HENRY P. GEORGE, 329 State-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH lot, 399 West Washington-st., $3,600. HENRY P. GEORGE, 329 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS FRONTing on the proposed Eighty-seventh boulevard, only two blocks from the new depot at South Englewood, accessible by graveled streets and by frequent daily dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad. Will sell at a price far below adjoining property. Purchasers can make 100 per cent in six months by subdividing into building lots. Six hundred lots have been sold at South Englewood within the last sixty days, upon which at least thirty houses are contracted to be built soon. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., 100 feet on Indiana-av., south of city limits. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—45 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS fronting graded and graveled streets and near the new depot at South Englewood. Title perfect, and free of all incumbrance. These are the best lots offered at South Englewood. Will sell upon long time either in yearly or monthly payments, and will give special inducements to those intending to build. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE ACRE PROperty on South Park-av., near Cornell. A bargain for a few days. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—BY THE lot, half-acre, acre, and block, at low price and on very favorable terms; small payment down. Call at 597 Wabash-av., or 232 Twenty-second-st. RICE & SUMWALT.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO city property, a beautiful residence in Waukegan, with fifteen acres of land, with privilege of 100 acres, directly situated in full view of Lake Michigan, five minutes' drive from depot; contains over 150 bearing fruit trees, coach-house, poultry-house, grapery, and all modern improvements. Will be sold low for cash, or will exchange for Chicago city property. For further particulars address JAMES Y. CORY, Sec'y, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE COTtages, first-class finish, water running in each one same as hydrant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT ENGLEwood, $3,000, easy terms. This property is located one block north of Normal School grounds, hence is a very desirable home for any one sending children to school. The house contains 10 rooms, good closets, has a fine cellar, and both well and cistern water, is substantially built. Come and examine before buying elsewhere, and you will be well repaid. LEWIS, BROOKS & CO., 99 Harrison-st., or Englewood.

FOR SALE—ONE COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS, finely located in Evanston, south depot. For terms apply at Room 4, 287 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF GROUND IN Lake View, 186 fronting east on Halsted-st., near Marine Hospital, and only one block from lake shore. Also, 5 lots near Western-av. and Twenty-second-st. Both these properties are rapidly increasing in value, and will be sold cheap. W. N. BRUNER, No. 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES ON GRAND-AV. boulevard, near city limits and crossing of Chicago & Pacific Railroad; favorable terms. Also ten acres on Humboldt and Dickens-avs. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORmal school—New French cottage; cheap, easy terms and small amount down. Inquire at Farwell's Drug Store, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—24 ACRES ON Grand-av., near Humboldt Park; price low, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—48 LOTS, CORNER FIFTY-THIRD and Wood-sts.; block of 5 acres, southwest of Stock Yards. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—80 ACRES OF FINE rolling farming land, in Kankakee County, only 6 miles from Kankakee and four miles from railroad station. Owner wants money, and will sell for $6 an acre if taken soon. LINGLE & DARLOW, Room 11, Otis Block, LaSalle, corner Madison.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY ROGERS & TOBIN, 276 West Madison-st., a farm of 115 acres, well-improved, good house and barn, 30 miles from Chicago, and 2 miles from depot. Also valuable property on Randolph-st., near Union Park, worth $40,000; will take a farm in part payment worth $20,000.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, 17 MILES from Chicago; $5,000 cash; balance on term years at 8 per cent. Call at 712 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRAIRIE FARM, IN good cultivation, with one-third the growing crop, 80 miles southwest from Chicago, near railroad, at $30 per acre. Will exchange for Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, FOUR stories and basement, on State-st., near Randolph. Rent low; location first class. Address X, care H. H. Chandler & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30, and 32 South Canal-st., 80x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE SUITABLE FOR tobacco, cigar and fruit store, tailor or shoemaker establishment; two rooms back suitable for a small family, at 633 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 617 STATE-ST., WITH MAchinery for light manufacturing or printing establishment; machinery for sale if desired. Inquire of J. SNOWELL & BRO., 584 State-st.

TO RENT—IN OTIS BLOCK, PART OF OFFICE, exclusive use of one fine room, cheap. Inquire at Room 41, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES; BEST LOcation in the city; would prefer a law firm. BAKER & CORBY, 588 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE FRONT CHAMBERS ON northwest corner Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court, suitable for offices or sleeping-rooms. Inquire on the premises, at Room No. 2, second story.

TO RENT—THE ATTENTION OF WHOLEsalers, and parties on lake front wishing to rent, is called to the 4-story and basement brick, with stone trimmings, on Franklin-st., near Madison. Has an alley on side and rear. Will be completed about Sept. 15, and contain vaults and elevator. Size, 80x80. E. M. GUTHEIT, 181 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A STORE, NO. 142 SOUTH Halsted-st., above Adams.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.:
Fine two story house on West Jackson-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen; gas and water; rent, $75.
Cottage, 118 North Lincoln-st., 6 rooms, $30.
Cottage, 48 Union-st., 6 rooms, $45.
Suite of 5 rooms on Halsted-st., $35.
Suite of 7 rooms on Randolph-st., $50.
Suite of three rooms, 129 West Madison-st., $50.
Suite of 4 rooms, 537 Wabash-av., $45.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE elegant new building, of 42 rooms, cor. of Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AT Englewood. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FOR OCT. 1—A NICE FURnished cottage of 8 rooms. Apply in the basement, 29 East Hinsdale-st., between Rush and Pine.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—NICE COTTAGE on South Side, near cars, by W. H. WATSON, Jr., 164 LaSalle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—232 WEST ADAMS-ST., nice cottage. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st., Room 2, Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEAT COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, $30 per month. 655 South Dearborn-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day or month. A good hotel table attached. Inquire at 179 Twenty-first-st. MRS. S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT—NO. 80 NORTH SANGAMON-ST., 7 rooms, gas and water, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS PLEASantly located, convenient to business, low rents, 155 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms in a very desirable location on the West Side near Union Park, without board to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife without children. Use of gas, bath-rooms, &c., and price very reasonable. Address C 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 569 WABASH-AV., 4 large rooms and closets, bath-room, gas, and water. C. O. RENTHORN, 583 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF NEW HOUSE on Lexington-av., ½ block from Western-av.—5 rooms beside pantry and closets, water up stairs, cheap to right party. Apply on premises after 12 o'clock to-day, or address S 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOWER STORY OF HOUSE NO. 792 Fulton-st., containing four rooms, hard and soft water, etc.; rent, $20. Inquire at store No. 144 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for one or two gentlemen, at 431 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE FRONT ROOM, front bed room, and closet. No. 99 Miller-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—SEVEN NICE ROOMS, FRONT and back entrance, water, etc., Halsted-st., near Jackson. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—154 WEST ADAMS-ST. Two furnished rooms as bed rooms, or bed room and sitting room, together or separate.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, suitable for a physician or dentist. Inquire at 201 West Randolph-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD—A CARBUNcle brooch, set with two rows of pearls, marked with owner's given name, with date of gift, and giver's name, Dec. 7, 1859. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by returning the same to 359 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A LARGE DIAMOND cluster sleeve-button, with short chain attached. The above reward will be paid for the return of the button to the Academy of Music.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, BEtween 7 and 8 p. m., a small dark brown mare, with buggy harness. A good reward will be paid to the finder on bringing him to 254 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—A SILK UMBRELLA, IN A WABASH-av. stage. The finder will please return it to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

RAN AWAY—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON Wednesday evening, near the corner of Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., one jet black mare, heavy mane and tail. When last seen, going South, with part of harness attached to her. A liberal reward will be paid by returning to F. S. CONSTANTINE, 17 South Jefferson-st.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—FROM 782 FOURTH-ST., a large heifer (milking) color white, with sides of a mixed strawberry. Any person returning her to the above address will be well rewarded.

STRAYED—FROM WINNETKA, ON THE 26TH of August, bay mare, spavined on both hind legs, short switch tail, heavy ears. Any person giving information as to her whereabouts will get $10 reward. Address THOMAS KENNEDY, Lombard, DuPage County, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A ONE-TON SCALES (NEW). CAN be seen at the Empire warehouse, 204 Market-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY BARRELS OF SUPERIOR whisky at a bargain, by W. J. WALKER, Room 61 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE LEASE OF A store, three rooms, and kitchen, till May. 59 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 CORD BEECH AND MAPLE wood; price $2 50 gold; good wharf, 15 feet water, on Owen Sound Bay, 15 miles from Griffith Island Light; quick despatch. JOHN A. MACKENZIE, Presque Isle wharf, Sarawak Post Office, Ontario.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AND SECOND hand derricks, all sizes, corner Kinzie and Kingsbury-sts. McKAY BROS.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT SCHOOLED hunting dog, setter, and two double-barrelled guns, one muzzle and one breech-loader, at 89 North Peoria-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 73 South Canal-st.

BLANEY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and pumps. Western branch office, 23 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—AN 8-HORSE POWER ENGINE, with boiler, belting, &c. Inquire at J. SNOWELL & BRO.'s, 584 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY GOODS SALESWOMAN. One having experience and can command a reasonable amount of trade, may address DURYEE, FERRY & CO., 679 West Lake-st., for three days, stating experience, references, and wages expected. Attention paid only to those addressing by letter.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, ONE WHO has experience in that business, and will make himself useful in and out of doors, and can bring good recommendations. 236 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN MUST be good window dressers; also first class city hands. HIGGINS & BRAND, 337 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, FOR THE RETAIL boot and shoe trade. Apply at 116 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY HOUSE AND cigar store, a smart, honest reliable young man; must have first-class references. 339 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE. One that writes a fair hand and quick at figures. Can address K 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, one acquainted with real estate business preferred. Moderate salary paid. Address P O Box 119.

WANTED—FOR 2 GOOD SALESMEN. APPLY at 126 East Adams-st. W. H. PRITTIE.

Trades.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN tailor, to go to the country; steady employment the year round. Apply to Farnsworth, Brown & Co., corner Franklin and Madison-sts., at 10 a. m. J. M. MILNER.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER, ON LADIES', misses', children's and youths' machine-sewed work. SKOLASKI & CO., No. 414 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS. None but good men need apply, by letter, R. D. FOLKS, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—MALTSTERS. APPLY TO L. C. HUCK & CO., corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE workers and tinners, at BOOMER & JENKS, 829 and 831 State-st.

WANTED—LATHERS, NEAR THE CORNER of LaSalle and Madison-sts. $3 50 per day.

WANTED—GOOD GAS-FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, at McGINLEY'S, 210 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BOOK COMPOSITORS, AT JAMESON & MORSE'S, 240 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, at 630 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—5 GOOD PLASTERERS. HIGHEST wages paid, and steady work guaranteed. JAS. E. ANDERSON, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS; steady work; prompt pay. BOWLES & BATES, rear 11 to 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD CABINETMAKERS, 2 good oil finishers, 2 boys to do staining. H. S. CARTER & CO., 87 Lake-st., second floor.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 40 CARPENTERS at 160 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—PRESS BOYS. APPLY TO J. F. LAWRENCE, 359 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER FOR stylish custom work at 390 West Madison-st. HERMAN ALSCHULER, Merchant Tailor.

WANTED—STAIR BUILDERS—BRING YOUR tools and take job. Inquire HOYT'S Building, corner River-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A RULER BY THE UNION LITHOgraph Co., 8 to 10 o'clock to-day. Third av. and Van Buren-st.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS JOINERS. KIMBALL & SHERIDAN, Arnold and Seventeenth-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A PAINTER; must be able to stripe. M. REEDY, 83 and 85 Illinois-st.

WANTED—AT THE ZINC ORNAMENTAL Works, 164 Chicago-av., 1 good moulder for zinc foundry, 1 spinner, and galvanized iron cornice men.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER, ONE WHO THORoughly understands running a stationary engine. Apply at 16 Seeley-av., before 9 a. m. to-day.

WANTED—AT NORTHWESTERN PLANING Mill, 73 to 87 West Chicago-av., corner Green, two first-class sawyers, who understand sawing sash doors, frames, etc. No other need apply.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS AND 5 LABORers on Wabash-av., between Lake and Randolph, east side of street; good wages and steady employment given.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, FOR SATURday and Sunday; wages, $6; at H. WOOD'S, 657 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—A Good cutter, with good references, commence at once. Inquire for one week of E. W. BETTS, 324 and 326 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MARBLE-CUTTER. Apply 5 Hubbard-court.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—3 STEADY, SOBER MEN TO DRIVE team. Apply at 715 South Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 FAMILIES OR 4,000 YOUNG men and young women who would just as soon get married as not, to go with us to Colorado and occupy the Government lands along the Platte River, before the railroad is built. Also, to share in the money the Railroad Company will pay out in the construction of the said road this fall. This road passes directly through our colony, where your fellow citizens, who I took from here two weeks ago, are now living with happy prospects before them. The building of this railroad will enhance the value of your land at least $10 per acre. Office, Lewis House, 142 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent, southwestern Colony.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT, TO SELL toilet soaps; none but one who is well posted need apply. DELORME & QUENTIN, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EMIGRANTS FOR COLORADO, men and women, married and single. "Come along, don't take alarm, Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us each a farm." Office, Lewis House, 142 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

WANTED—PORTER—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO handling heavy goods and marking packages; a permanent situation will be given to the right man. Call to-day between 4 and 6 o'clock at 139 Monroe-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF ANY AGE from 16 upwards, to make $5 to $20 daily, on $5 to $10 capital. 23 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—TWO CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT advertisements for Programme. Inquire at Box Office Academy of Music.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 1,000 RAILROAD men for the N. W. R. R.; wages, $2 25 to $2 50. Also, 10 saw mill hands; wages, $35 per month and board. Entirely free fare. Apply at the Company's office, 23 West Lake-st. HJORTH & NEWTON.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 300 RAILROAD LAborers for Lake Superior; wages, $2 25 per day; plenty of station work at $[illegible] per rod; 50 teams at $5 per day; free fare, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS; 25 SAW mill hands, $35 per month and board. Free fare. Apply at 218 West Washington-st.

WANTED—10 SAWMILL HANDS, TO LEAVE this day by steamer, wages $30; 50 for the city, $2 75 per day; 10 for farms, 100 for railroads. Apply at 28 West Madison-st., or 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A smart active boy, about 15 years old. Address T 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN BOYS, about 16 years of age, at Nos. 23 and 25 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO PACKing oysters, making boxes, &c.; none others need apply. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 and 116 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMART AMERICAN BOY, about 12 years of age. Apply at 499 Wabash-av. JAMES COCKCROFT & CO.

WANTED—MEN TO MAKE $50 WEEKLY IN country towns, and among farmers, with $3 capital. Eco. W. M'f'g Co., 117 Third-av.

WANTED—THIS DAY—50 SHOVELERS FOR city work; wages from $2 75; steady work; also 50 for brickyards at $2 and $2 50 per day. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—THREE CARPENTERS, 2 BLACKsmiths, 5 for city work, 500 railroad men and choppers; wages $2 25 and $2 50; men for North Pacific; $3 00 per day; also railroad men, miners, and Government work for Lake Superior; farm hands and saw-mill men. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 TRACK-LAYers and spikers for Michigan Central double-track; highest wages given for good men; 1,000 for the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad in Lake Superior; wages $2 25 to $2 50, teams $5 00; free fare both ways. 1,000 for the Muskegon & Big Rapids Road, work all winter; sawmill and farm hands needed. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 1,000 MEN FOR C. & N. W. R. R. CO. Free fare; no fee. Wages $2 50 and $2 25. Company's office 20 North Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NO. 1 EXPRESS WAGON, HARNESS, AND horse for sale. Horse sound and gentle. Wagon new and of best make. Address W 85, Branch Tribune office.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, of horses, harness, buggies, &c. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 244 West Twelfth-st.

CARRIAGES, TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, democrat wagons, jump seats, business wagons, park phaetons, rockaways, express, basket phaetons, and barouches, at the Second-Hand Carriage Depository, 234 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, COUPE rockaways, extension top cabriolets, phaetons, &c.; call and see bargains. EDWARDS' Salesrooms, 219 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-PASSENGER OMNIBUS (nearly new), Coan & Ten Broeke make. Inquire of Z. I. PRATT, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP buggy; also one new yacht body top buggy; also two light road wagons; my own make. THOMAS H. BROWN'S Novelty Carriage Works, 209, 210, and 212 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF GOOD BUSINESS horses, to arrive this forenoon; also two buggies. 79 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, LIGHT DELIVERY wagon, 1 road buggy, and several square-box business buggies at 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE OR hack, cheap; or will exchange for lot at fair value. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—3 HORSES, 4 SINGLE HARNESses, 1 buggy, 1 wagon, and all implements suited for roofing, to be sold at a bargain to any one wanting to purchase. For further particulars call at 70 West Wilson-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF STYLISH BLACK horses, with good carriage and harness, all in perfect order. Apply at 583 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—[illegible] CARTS FOR BRICK yards and railroad excavating, with harness complete, at Government Goods Depot. O. LIPPINCOTT, No. 196 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE, LIGHT ROAD WAGons, made by Taylor, Day & Co., New York; also, light top and open buggies, my own make; one twoseat top-carriage, new express and business wagons very low, at HATHAWAY'S, 550 State-st.

HORSES FOR SALE—4 HORSES CHEAP IF called for to-day, one for $65. 767 West Madison-st.

HORSES WANTED—RELIABLE TEAM FOR family carriage, well matched in size, gait, and color, sound and tight in every respect, and price low for cash. Address 218 Tribune office.

SEVEN FIRST-CLASS HORSES, THAT MUST be sold to-day if at a sacrifice. Corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

THREE GOOD TRUCKS FOR SALE CHEAP. Also two truck licenses. Call at or address D. McDONALD, 328 Church-st.

TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS IN GOOD ORDER for sale cheap, at Dutton's livery, Franklin, between Lake and South Water-sts. W. L. SOUTHWORTH, 23 South Franklin-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS AND HAVE RECEIVED direct from Eastern manufacturers to order [illegible] top and open buggies, [illegible] carriages and harness to be sold at auction, regardless of price, on Wednesday Sept. 17.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A FIRST-CLASS family; also, a man as a gardener and his wife as a laundress. Call after 10 o'clock at J. S. COVERT'S, No. 76 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AMERICAN, GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to do kitchen work in a small family. 387 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE GIRLS; ONE to cook, wash and iron, and one to do second work and take care of children. Apply at 1092 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR FAMILIES AT EVANSton, Hyde Park, Winnetka, and situations in city; good wages. MRS. BATES, 19 Peck-court.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS OF age for light housework. Apply to 75 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply immediately at 30 Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AT No. 86 South May-st.

WANTED—CAPABLE COOKS AND GOOD girls for general housework in all parts of the city. MRS. WHITAKER, 242 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 898 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 1162 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—3 SHIRT IRONERS AND 2 WASHwomen. Apply at MIDDLETON'S Laundry, 180 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 16½ Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family, at 579 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, TO do ironing; good wages. 113 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT STANley House, Hyde Park, or at Otis Building, Room 27, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL (WHITE or colored) to wash, iron, wait on table and do chamber work can find a good home with good wages at Mrs. Brown's, 50 Lake-av. Also a small girl or boy to wash up dishes and scrub.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 262 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY for general housework. Apply at 339 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 46 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL work in a small family a few miles out of the city. To one who can come well recommended, this offers a pleasant home. Apply or address S. & K., 125 State-st., second floor.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; none but competent girl need apply at 859 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress; best wages paid. Apply at 4 Wabash-av., between 9 and 10 a. m., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK FOR EVANSTON; TWO German or Norwegian girls in a family of four at Riverside; wages, $4 and $3 per week. Also two Swedish or Norwegian girls for one family in the city. 38 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 351 FULTON-ST., between Ann and Elizabeth.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at 573 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE COOK and one second girl, at 243 West Twelfth-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A small family to do general housework; wages $2 50 per week. Address MRS. TAYLOR, 163 Farrell-st., between Thirty-first and Lyman-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL LUMBER, BY RICHARDS, NORRIS & CO., cor. West Twenty-second and Latin-sts. Apply to-day.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER; one who has large city acquaintance, and has had experience in taking charge of a wareroom in Chicago; good wages given; the best of references required. Address E 61, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITHOUT A child. Refer to Dr. MARY F. THOMPSON, 602 West Adams-st., between 10 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN BINDERY BY THE Union Lithograph Co., Third av. and VanBuren-st., 8 to 9 o'clock.

WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED BOOK SEWERS and folders. Good wages and steady employment. Room 3, Nos. 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st. WM. INNIS, Foreman.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP; three run of burrs, bolts, Smith's. The mill is in a fine wheat country in direct communication with all the Eastern markets; there is also a good house, barn, stable, and orchard. This is a grand chance for an energetic man to build a large and prosperous business; $3,500; $1,500 down; rest in four annual instalments. Address W 38, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID DINING AND OYSTER PARLOR doing good business, for sale. Apply to STEARNS, 575 Wabash-av.

A MOST ELEGANT CIGAR AND TOBACCO store for sale, in first-class location on South Side, both for manufacturing, wholesale, and retail. Will take part cash, balance in trade; will be sold at a sacrifice for cash. Room 4, 119 South Dearborn-st.

AN ENERGETIC MAN HAVING A LITTLE cash can obtain the interest of a partner retiring on account of sickness, in profitable manufacturing business, secured by patent, goods staple, and business can be extended indefinitely. Address H 96, Tribune office.

A VERY FINE SELECTED STOCK OF BOOKS and stationery for sale, far below cost. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 118½ West Randolph-st.

ANY MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCE AND business habits can buy one-third interest for $500 in the most profitable manufacturing business in city. Room 2, 146 East Madison-st.

A FINELY FITTED UP DRUG STORE IN A good location with an excellent trade for sale. Call upon or address E. BURNHAM & SON, wholesale druggists.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE VERY cheap—The Cosmopolitan Billiard Parlors for sale very cheap if bought at once. Inquire on premises, 326 South Clark-st.

BOARDING HOUSE AND LEASE FOR SALE; house first class; full of boarders; in one of the best localities on the West Side; furniture nearly new; price, $1,800. Address H 88, Tribune office.

GROCERY, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES store, in one of the most thriving towns in Illinois, for sale for cash, light stock and well selected; present employer going to Europe; this is a fine chance for a good business man. One day's sale $400. Address W W, Tribune office.

GIVEN AWAY, ONLY $400—SALOON AND boarding house on the South Side, 12 beds, good paying bar. Call for 3 days at NOCKIN & FISCHER, 118½ West Randolph-st.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—SALOON AND boarding house for sale. Apply at 130 North Ada-st.

HARDWARE STORE IN GOOD LOCATION for sale; amount required about $4,000; good reasons given for selling. Address O 27, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST IN THE BEST PAYING billiard hall in this city for sale. Inquire at 371 State-st., near Harrison.

ONE OF THE BEST SALOONS AND BOARDing houses, in an excellent location, for sale very cheap. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 118½ Randolph-st.

RARE CHANCE—A PARTY WISHING TO enter into the general dry goods business, has a splendid chance offered to him, store on south side; necessary capital $4,000. Address C 49, Tribune Branch office.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE of one of the best located fruit and vegetable markets in the city; will sell low for cash. Apply at 172 South Halsted-st.

$125 WILL SET A MAN AND WIFE UP in business where $200 is being taken in this week. Call and see 39 West Adams-st.

$500 CASH WILL SECURE HALF INTERest in $1,000 stock and business clearing cash for two years $600 monthly. 163 West Washington-st., Room 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION—SATURDAY AT 10 A. M. A FULL stock of groceries and fixtures at store No. 311 Eighteenth-st. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 364 State-st.

EVERY KIND OF TRANSLATION, IN French, German, and English languages are made at 114 West Twenty-second-st., near Halsted-st.

I WILL WRITE UP PATENT MEDICINE pamphlets, or sing the praises of nostrums in doggerel. Address P L, Tribune office.

LADIES AND CHILDREN ARE WARRANTED a perfect fit of their dresses and suits with out trying on, by the New York system of dressmaking; also a saving of 25 per cent over prices charged by leading houses. Call at parlors 946 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

OLD BOOKS AND LIBRARIES—THE HIGHest cash price paid at CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 50 East Harrison-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—ALL CONFECtioners, hotel keepers, and bakers, who are in want of good pastry cooks, confectioners, and cake bakers, are kindly requested to call or write to the Confectioner Headquarters, No. 77 Allen-st., New York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A DAIRY, with one or two good horses and milk wagons, and the good will of the business. Address H 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHEAP LOT OF CHROMOS, LITHograph, and cheap pictures. Call on Auctioneer, 609 State-st., at once.

WANTED—SHOW-CASE FROM 6 TO 10 FEET long. State lowest price; must be cheap. HIGGINS & BRAND, 337 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD STORE on the West side, suitable for a grocery. E. BROOKS, 79 West Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—THE READING OF A WEEKLY newspaper, or other extra employment, by a proof-reader. Address P R, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE NOTES, HOUSES ON leased land, leaseholds, and collaterals. L. R. [illegible], Exchange Building, Room 63, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON HOUSES ON LEASED ground, and collaterals of all kinds. S. GRAY & CO., Room 15, 146 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 43.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO PROPERTY in sums of $1,500 to $15,000, by LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 North Clark-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

TO LOAN—MONEY, AT 8 PER CENT, ON CITY property; can close without delay. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. O. W. PERKINS, 187 West Monroe-st.

$3,000 OR $3,500 TO LOAN, ON CHICAGO real estate, by PECKHAM & BROWN, 475 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead occupies only one-quarter the space of an ordinary bedstead, and is an elegant piece of furniture convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Four sizes, adapted to parlor, dining room, library, and office. The old bachelor's single bedstead now ready. Sold on instalments of $10 monthly. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 266 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BRUSSELS CARPET, CHEAP, 40 yards, like new, at 163 South Peoria-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, address R. F. GRIFFITH, 28 South Carpenter-st., near Madison. N. B.—Fall furniture received on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT, cashier, collector, or any other capacity where faithful service will be appreciated and paid for; references first-class. Address E 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesman, who speaks the German, Scandinavian, and English languages. Address U 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant, by a young married man. Can give first-class city references. Address U 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM Southern Illinois would like a situation in a wholesale grocery house as salesman or traveling salesman. Best city reference given. Address E 97, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN BRICKlayer. Reference. Address B 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER TO run stationary engine; have had 20 years' experience; the best of city references given. Address P S, 511 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER, A job to take charge of engine and do all repairs; town or country. Good testimonials. Address R 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COUNTRY PRINTers—by a first-class job printer, to act as foreman; understands press-work; would take part interest in a good paying office. Address PRINTER, 139 Brown-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, to learn bricklaying; has worked at it a little. Address CHARLES G. BROWN, No. 337½ Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKBINDER, as foreman of bindery, in city or country; references given. Address W. H., care of J. A. Harrison, Racine, Wis.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to drive light delivery wagon for a good firm; am well acquainted with the city, and used to horses; good reference. Address G 16, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; IS A good horseman and careful driver; first-class references from present employer. Address T F, 282 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN, in a wholesale or manufacturing house, to run a delivery wagon. Will furnish horse and wagon to suit employers if wanted. Will make himself useful. Best city references. Address, for five days, S 61, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—$100—I WILL GIVE the above amount cash, to any one procuring me a situation in a wholesale house, dry goods preferred. Or I will invest $300 to $500 in some legitimate business, produce commission preferred. References, &c. Address, for one week, X Y Z, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAD 17 YEARS of age; good penman. Address A 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale flour and grain or milling house; has had five years experience in that business. Can fill any department, from that of porter to that of bookkeeper. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address V 76, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply 657 State-st., from 9 to 11 a. m. or 2 to 4 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Good reference. Apply at 13 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work; a nice plain boarding house preferred. Apply, immediately, at 31 Augusta-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A SMALL private family. No objection to light washing. Best of city references. Please call at 707 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do washing and ironing or cooking. Apply at 69 Henry-st., up stairs, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a young married woman; good cook and competent housekeeper. For further particulars and reference call at Wilson's Laundry, 299 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS governess, housekeeper, or matron in a private family or school, by a lady of education and refinement. Apply at once to the office of the Ladies' Christian Union, 97 West Randolph-st., between 9 and 12 a. m.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—A pleasant, well furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST., GREEN WILLOW House—Good board and rooms for $5 per week. Day board, $3.50 per week.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO FURNISHED front rooms to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and lady or a few single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

69 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wives.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED front parlor with or without board.

134 THROOP-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED room, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also, one single bed-room.

148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, gas, and bath-room. Table board, $4 50 per week.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to rent, with or without board, for gentlemen.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER ANN—Board—Any party wanting a good clean home for the winter, and a pleasant large room, can find it at 363 West Lake-st. at a reasonable price.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT AND back room for rent at a reasonable price. Reference required.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with good board; private family; one block from street cars and park.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with first class board; lady teachers can find very satisfactory accommodations.

589 WEST FULTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Two large, pleasant furnished or unfurnished front rooms with board for two gentlemen and their wives or two single gentlemen in private family; terms reasonable.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can have first-class board and pleasant front room; a few gentlemen boarders wanted.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two elegant unfurnished suites, one furnished suite, and one single furnished room; location very desirable; table No. 1.

WEBER HOUSE, 186 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $5 00 to $6 00 per week. Day board, $5 00. Transient, $2 00.

South Side.

50 LAKE-AV.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, or gent can find a pleasant home in private family, house overlooking lake and near Douglas House. First class accommodation, terms very moderate.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—A FINE LARGE room, well furnished, marble mantels, washbowls, etc., bet and cold water, all modern improvements. Best of board. Prices moderate.

506 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, for single gentlemen.

550 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT AND side rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or two gentlemen; day boarders desired.

751 WABASH-AV.—2 HANDSOMELY FURnished front suites for gentlemen and wives. Also room for two single gentlemen with first-class table. References required.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER EIGHTEENTH-st.—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board on reasonable terms.

1029 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, HANDSOME front rooms, furnished, one block south of Twenty-second-st.; a party of gentlemen that can appreciate a quiet place will find it desirable.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st.—Unfurnished front room (or suite); also furnished room. Location and table first-class. References.

INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—To rent, with board, a nicely furnished suite of front rooms. Inquire at 97 Twenty-second-st.

WESTMINSTER EUROPEAN HOTEL, 371 WAbash-av., near Eighteenth-st.—Neat and comfortable furnished rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THE WINTER, WHERE FEW or no other boarders are taken, by a gentleman, wife and servant; two or more good-sized rooms and liberal table; on South Side; private family preferred. Address COL. KELLOGG, U. S. A., 543 Wabash-av.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A SINGLE GENTLEman; will pay liberal for first-class accommodation; late dinner preferred. Address M 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY near the Barnes House for a young lady. Address A 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN (MERCHANT DOWN town), his wife, and two sons, desire board in a first-class private family, north of Twenty-second and east of Wabash-av., for the winter. Strictly first-class accommodations and good table. Address B 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR PARTY OF FOUR, BROTHER, sister, and two gentleman friends, south of Madison and east of Aberdeen. Address, C. A. H., 36 South Canal-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE who will furnish their own room; the lady will give first-class vocal or instrumental lessons in part payment. Address, for three days, Q 14, Tribune office, stating where interview can be had.

BOARD—FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family; price not so much an object. Address S K S, 532 Michigan-av.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM ON South Side by a single gentleman, for about $11 per week. Best references. Address E, Carrier 26.

BOARD—LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, by a lady, with a boy of 12 and girl of 8. Pleasant home more of an object than style. Must be north of Twenty-sixth and east of State-sts. Best of city references and sure pay. Address, for 3 days, with full particulars as to terms and accommodations, N 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ONE LARGE ROOM, OR SUITE of rooms, by a gentleman and wife, in vicinity of Union Park. Address, stating terms, R 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE for a fine, new piano; reference satisfactory. Address JAMES CRAIG, care Kimball's, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house (modern) on Honore, between Adams and Monroe-sts., $8,500.
Also one on Lincoln, near Jackson-st., $18,000.
31 lots near Milwaukee-av.
3 good farms, from $4,000 to $28,000.
25 feet on Warren-av., near Leavitt, for [illegible] week.
$90 per foot, cash payments.
4 choice pieces of acre property, near the city, very cheap.
M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1,500 ACRES OF LAND IN Northern Indiana to exchange for merchandise. Address G M BALLARD, Post-office, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—EIGHTY ACRES FINE IOWA prairie land, ten miles east of Council Bluffs, for brick or lumber. Call or address D. E. RICE, 92 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SECTION of 160 acres in Florida or merchandise for a residence near Chicago. Address Q 74, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANNA REMington by her husband, Cooley Remington, at Soldiers' Home, corner Lake and Desplaines-sts.

PERSONAL—MOLLY YEA—, HAD TO LEAVE town; will insert notice in Tribune when I can meet you. GEORGE.

MURDER UNPOPULAR.

The People Determined to Stop Assassinations in Chicago.

Board of Trade Hall Crowded with Earnest Citizens.

They Demand the Prompt Execution of Convicted Murderers.

A Committee Appointed to "See the Thing Through."

Remarks by Henry Greenebaum and Charles H. Reed.

Yesterday evening a mass meeting of our citizens was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on Washington street, called for the purpose of urging an enforcement of the laws relative to murder, and of thus putting an end to the series of assassinations which have disgraced this city. There was a large audience, many of them respectable citizens, and many of whom looked as if they were roughs who had looked in in order to find out what it was proposed to do with them.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The meeting was called to order by Henry Greenebaum, who said the large attendance showed the object of the meeting met a response in the hearts of all law-abiding citizens. [Cheers.] They had met to express their horror at the recent crimes here, and to consult as to the lawful way of checking it. They would inquire into the cause of so many murders, and seek to find where to put the responsibility for the frequent escape of the assassins.

On motion, Mr. Henry Greenebaum was elected Presiding Officer.

The gentlemen who signed the call were requested to take seats on the platform.

One or two did so.

Mr. Chas. H. Reed was asked for, and it was stated he would be in presently.

REMARKS OF MR. GREENEBAUM.

The Chair said the meeting would have to provide its own speakers. Those who signed the call had not provided for that. Those present should select a Committee to express the voice of the meeting. All present loved Chicago, and felt an interest in her prosperity and peace. [Cheers.] Any one who had thought the meeting would do anything but what was lawful, was mistaken. All present felt an interest in the fair name and reputation of the city, and wanted security for person and property. They felt an interest in the moral tone of the city, and were not merely content to seek for material prosperity. They wanted Chicago to be a quiet and orderly city, where education was fostered. They had met to express sentiments against the sickly sentimentality of a few opposed to capital punishment. Mr. Reed had stated how many he knew who felt that way. The people of common sense know that the good of society demanded murderers should be hanged. [Great cheers.] What use to society was a wanton murderer? The man who could coldly murder a fellow-being deserved no mercy. The man who would kill once would do it again, and the protection of society demanded he should be hung. Some wanted him sent to the Penitentiary, but while Illinois was neglecting to provide fully for idiots and insane, they should not sustain penitentiaries for murderers. [Cheers.] The only thing to do with them was to hang them till dead. [Cheers.] Who was responsible for the failure to enforce the law in Chicago? What caused the distrust when men met at night? There were too many lawbreakers here. He was proud of the population of Chicago, made up chiefly of hard-working men, who had furnished recently such a grand exhibition of energy. He wanted them to speak out in favor of hanging. The responsibility rested on public officers employed to see that the laws were enforced. Police should arrest, and State Attorneys prosecute, and thus carry out the mandate of the sovereign people, to protect life and property. [Cheers.] He hoped they would call for some one to address them, and would also propose proper and necessary measures to strengthen the hands of the authorities, and secure protection for the citizens.

Mr. Reed was again called for to explain why it was that the laws were violated, and murderers were never discovered. The meeting was there to learn why, and to hold officers to a strict accountability. The Mayor, of whom they were all proud, had now some power, and the meeting must say to him they would stand by him when he turned out any inefficient officers. [Cheers.] They expected him to do it. They wanted perfect police and fire departments, who would attend to their business only. [Cheers.] He wanted no bummer politicians on the police. [Cheers.] He did not want them to interfere in primary meetings. He did not want them to have any thing to do with politics. [Cheers.] If the people expressed their will they would be heard.

REMARKS OF MR. REED.

Mr. Reed was loudly called for, and finally appeared, and said it was perfectly proper and praiseworthy for them to assemble and calmly discuss the way in which public servants did their duty. He was always willing to stand such a test. He did not propose to make a speech, but give some facts for them to judge on. He had been prosecuting criminals for ten years, and business men always begged off the jury. It was all wrong. [Cheers.] He was left to try the case with what he could pick up. With good men he had nerve. With poor ones his heart sunk. Business men should serve on juries, and then the system would be redeemed, and not otherwise. All present should remember to serve when summoned. Without honest juries all were powerless. [Cheers.] For every man was entitled to a fair trial, and, if condemned, let him be strictly punished. But he had to be tried by a jury, and hence the necessity for good men. The law needed changing, so that men could be allowed to sit on juries who had read the papers. In the Rafferty case, 26 men were challenged because they had read the papers. Shame on such a law! [Cheers.] The first law passed at Springfield should change that. Generally Chicago juries had done well. There was, however, a bad law shoved through, by one Bovee, of Wisconsin, allowing juries to fix the penalty for murder at hanging or imprisonment. That law was wrong, for it was much easier to find a jury to find a man guilty and leave the penalty to the Court, than for them to agree on the penalty. The punishment should be in the hands of the Court. [Cheers.] The first case under it was Walsh. The jury sentenced him to be hung. In a few days he was sentenced. Some citizens, whose motives he could not impugn, prepared statements slandering the dead woman, and presented them to the Governor. Mr. Reed protested against any commutation, but he committed the sentence to imprisonment for life, and six months ago a petition was drawn up for his pardon! In the Ziegenmeyer case, after a hard fight, the jury were all for finding him guilty, and nine for hanging, but the three carried it, and he went to the Penitentiary for life. In Perteet's case, the fire delayed his trial. He was tried in November, and the jury found him guilty. The jury were not to blame for the delay which ensued. A Supreme Court Judge had issued a *supersedeas*. He was fairly convicted, but one Judge stayed the execution. The Supreme Court would try the case this month, and he would go down and give them some plain talk. Peri was arrested, sentenced to be hanged on one case, and to be imprisoned for life on the other. He had insisted on trying him on both indictments, declaring he would have him hanged, if possible. The jury was not afraid, but a Supreme Court Judge had granted a *supersedeas*. ["How much did he get for it?"] Mr. Reed did not know. He proposed in that case also to tell the Court of the blood in Chicago. In the case at Blue Island, there was doubt as to the proof. In Rafferty's case, there had been a prompt trial, and next Saturday the day for his execution would be fixed. Then, however, some Judge of the Supreme Court might stay proceedings, and, if so, the case could not be heard in the Supreme Court till next September. ["Hang the Judge." Cheers and laughter.] Since the Rafferty case, Kane Higgins, at Winnetka, had been killed. His murderer would be tried on Monday, and he would try to secure a verdict of hanging. The next case would be Hurley's, and he proposed to serve him the same way. Another case would also come up on Thursday. Those were all the cases. There was the history from the record, and the fault was not with Chicago juries or Courts. The law should be changed so as not to allow one Judge to grant a *supersedeas* [cheers]; it should take a majority. When one was granted, the Court should meet in thirty days to hear the case, and then the matter could be decided in sixty days. They should send men to the Legislature to change the laws in the various respects mentioned. ["What about the Governor?"] Mr. Reed said they should take care of him. He could not. The pardoning power should be limited. When he began prosecuting in 1862 there was little crime. Now there were 125 indictments a month, and he had to attend to them all. Criminals kept coming here, like grist to the mill. Very rarely, in minor cases, did a criminal escape. The juries had generally done their duty, and a bad man rarely escaped. Sometimes Courts took bad bail, but mistakes were always made. He proposed to change the law so that when a man gave bail, the name of the accused and security, etc., should be entered in a book, and the amount of the bond should be a lien on the property of both, the book being open to the examination of all. If the criminal was tried, a memorandum should be made that the bail was discharged. He tried to get it through the Legislature, but could not. That law, too, should be put through. He was not sure whether the police force was large enough. If not, it should be increased, and the business men would pay the additional taxes. Most of the police were good, but some were inefficient, and should be discharged. He was confident that the law was nowhere as well enforced as in Chicago.

One man wanted to know what they should do until the law was changed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Pierce then offered the following:

WHEREAS, Brutal murders have lately been of frequent occurrence in this community, whereby the moral and humane sentiment of our people has been painfully shocked, and a feeling of insecurity of life and property has spread among our citizens; and

WHEREAS, We feel an abiding interest in the material growth and prosperity of our city, and the permanent peace and good order of society, the people of Chicago, assembled in mass meeting, for the purpose of expressing their horror at such crimes, and their determination that the laws of the land shall be made effective to suppress crime, and of uniting in making provisions that the severest punishment shall be visited upon murderers and villainous perpetrators of crime; therefore,

Resolved, That a Citizens' Committee of Twenty-five be nominated by the Chairman, and ratified by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to aid the authorities in the prompt arrest, speedy trial, and sure punishment of criminals.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Committee, when deemed advisable by them, may offer rewards, engage counsel, and employ the services of special detectives and other agencies, and the people of Chicago will promptly supply the necessary funds by voluntary subscription.

Resolved, That said Committee is requested to perfect their organization without delay, and that they are hereby empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number.

REMARKS OF MR. BEELEY.

Mr. Beeley began to talk on the resolutions. Some impoverished-looking man wished to know what was to be done with the robbers.

Mr. Beeley said they had met to look after murderers, and not such small game. The mawkish philanthropy of such men as Bovee, was what they wanted to stop. ["Hang him."] He wanted none of these quirks of the law which enabled Judges with their $5,000 a year, sitting in an arm chair with spectacles on, to write "*error*" on the books of the record. He saw before him a field of upturned faces. Not one of them was safe that night. Would they allow such things to go on, and permit these Judges to checkmate every effort to punish crime. When a criminal was arrested, and was locked up with his hands red with the innocent gore of a human being, and a reporter talked to him as he stood behind his prison bars, while the orphan children of the dead man were weeping for their father and asked him if he was sorry, he simply told him to go to Hell. He called upon the reporters to bear testimony to what he had said. If the Courts did not right these things, the stout arms of those present would do it. [Cheers.]

The President hinted of disapproval of what the speaker said, and Mr. Michael McDermott, of the Sixth Ward, who was in the crowd, tried to say something.

Mr. Beeley said the President thought him treading on dangerous ground, but as he gazed on that honest sea of faces, he felt they would stand by him and guard their homes. [And fight for them.]

Mr. Michael McDermott again attempted to speak, but was choked off.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The first resolution was adopted, Mr. Michael McDermott voting in the negative.

The others were also adopted.

Some one moved Mr. Reed be the next State's Attorney.

A DIGRESSION.

Somebody then offered the following:

Resolved, That we commend to the authorities of this city the propriety of executing faithfully the Sunday Liquor law of this city.

Thereupon there rose a most tremendous noise. Some hissed and some applauded. Some said "good," and "that is right," and one man moved to lay it on the table.

The motion to table was lost.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Chair then, amid much noise, announced the following as the Committee of Twenty-five:

West Side—[illegible] Holden, S. S. Hayes, P. W. Gates, C. Ruh, Carter H. Harrison, M. Talcott, B. G. Caulfield, and J. R. Doolittle.

South Side—C. T. Bowen, C. G. Wicker, Thos. Hoyne, W. E. Doggett, J. N. Jewett, Wirt Dexter, Louis Wahl, R. M. Hough.

North Side—J. S. Rumsey, [illegible] Shelton, A. C. Hesing, John Turner, John Keating, J. A. Huck, C. Prindiville, and A. H. Burley.

The Committee was ratified. Henry Greenebaum was added to it.

CONCLUSION.

The Chair said it would be easy to get up a meeting to discuss the Sunday liquor law, as he had found it easy to get one on the murder question. A motion to adjourn would be in order.

It was made and carried.

Mr. Michael McDermott ascended the stand and made a speech on the issues of the day.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

Capture of One of the Men Who Killed Callaghan.

His Companion's Whereabouts Ascertained—Dixon on His Trail.

The circumstances connected with the murder of Michael Callaghan, near Division street bridge, on Sunday night last, have lost nearly all their mystery. The two men whose appearance in the quiet family party was followed by such fatal consequences, are known, and one of them is now in custody. The one who committed the foul crime, however, is still at large. He left the city immediately after the announcement of his victim's death, but his ultimate capture is a mere matter of time. The direction in which he went has been discovered, and, from what is known of his character for shrewdness, and those other qualities which aid an offender in escaping punishment, it is believed that he will soon follow in the footsteps of Rafferty and others.

It will be remembered that on Monday morning Superintendent Washburn placed a number of detectives at work on the case. The evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest, instead of giving any clue to the perpetrator of the crime, was so contradictory in some of the most important particulars, that it was scarcely of any value to the officers. The description of the two men given by those who had witnessed the murder was exceedingly imperfect. No distinguishing feature of either could be remembered. Every other man met on the street resembled the murderers more or less.

Under these circumstances, the conclusion was arrived at by the police authorities that if the murderer and his companion were to be discovered at all their capture would have to be effected by stratagem and close watching. Accordingly, all the detectives except two were drawn off, Horace Elliott and Joe Dixon being left to prosecute the search. In less than two days from the time of the murder they ascertained sufficient information to warrant them in suspecting two members of a certain family residing in the neighborhood of Division street bridge. It was learned that one of them had strangely disappeared on the night the crime was committed, and that his friends were reticent concerning his whereabouts. The other one remained at home, but he conducted himself in such a way as to strengthen suspicion. The detectives watched the house day and night, and shadowed the man for the purpose of discovering something that would uphold them in arresting him. He finally betrayed himself, but not to them.

The crime and his connection with it so preyed upon his mind that he became partially deranged, and yesterday attempted to take his life. His family called in the police and had him arrested, saying that if —— (meaning the man who had disappeared) had done anything wrong, the "old man" should not suffer for it. Immediately after his arrest, Dixon interviewed him at the police station, and forced him to divulge enough of his secret to enable him to follow the murderer on the right track. A photograph of the criminal was also secured. Judging from the picture, the man can be easily recognized.

These important discoveries were reported to Superintendent Washburn at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and Dixon was ordered to follow the criminal immediately. He left on his errand last night, feeling confident that it will terminate successfully.

The names of the prisoner and the murderer are withheld from the public at the urgent request of the police authorities. It may be stated, however, that they are relatives, that they did not entertain the most friendly feelings toward each other, and that the man who killed Callaghan bears an unenviable reputation. If he is arrested, the most convincing evidence can be produced to prove his guilt, and rid the community of another dangerous character.

Billiards.

Haight's Hall, Nos. 220 and 222 West Madison street, is to be opened to-morrow. It is one of the largest and handsomest billiard halls in the West. The room is 100 long and 50 feet wide with high ceilings handsomely decorated, and perfectly lighted and ventilated. The floor is covered all over with elegant Brussels carpet, and 12 beautiful bevelled tables of the celebrated make of E. Brunswick & Co. are provided for the lovers of the game. At the grand opening, to-morrow night, there will be exhibition games by the leading experts of the city, and it will be well worth while to drop in and look at the handsomest billiard room in Chicago. A general invitation is extended.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

"Old Defenders'" Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The "Old Defenders" of Baltimore, with the Association of "Old Defenders" of Washington City as their guests, are celebrating the anniversary of the battle of North Point to-day. As the little band of "Old Defenders" marched through the streets with feeble steps and white locks they were received and greeted with the profoundest respect by the multitude that thronged the sidewalks. Thousands of flags are streaming over the city and among the shipping to-day.

The Pope County (Ark.) Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 12.—General Upham left again for Pope County, this morning, with a dozen more of the Governor's Guards. Matters in and around Russellville remain about as reported yesterday. Williams, the Deputy Sheriff, shot a few days since, is dead. Letters from Russellville contain the report that in his dying statement he laid all the blame of the troubles on the present officials.

An Extremely Youthful Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—Sunday evening, in Johnson Township, Scott County, Ind., an eight-year old boy, named Loftus, became angry at a little girl of 7 years, a daughter of Jerry Chandler, and, taking up a shot gun, fired the contents into her stomach. The gun was loaded with slugs. The girl lingered till morning, when she died.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 12.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Last Chance, from Grafton, towing two barges to Peru, and canalboat Asia, from Trenton, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Baker, from Peru, with three barges of ice for St. Louis; steamer Last Chance, from LaSalle, towing canalboats North Branch and Johnstown, both light, for Chillicothe, and Monte Christo, light, for Peru. Three feet of water reported on Kickapoo Bar, but the stage of the river is little affected by the late rains below this point.

CANAL—Passed In—Asia, from Trenton, and Robert Holmes, from LaSalle, both with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—John Carter, light, for Peru. Nine feet eight inches of water on the mitre-sill on Lock 15, having fallen three inches since yesterday.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—PASSED UP—Propellers India, Northern Light; barks Jessie Drummond, City of Buffalo; schooners Hanna, Reindeer, Guiding Star, Summit, Breed, Monitor No. 2, Libbie Nau.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Tuttle and barge W. T. Graves; bark Mary Jane; schooners G. D. Russell, Willie Keller, Athenian, Wood, Emma Hayes, L. W. Perry, Griswold.

WIND—West.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—CATTLE—Fairly active; very best on sale to-day, $6.25@7.00; those generally rated first quality, $5.00@6.25; medium to good fair, $4.00@5.00. Receipts, 2,671; sales, 2,246.

HOGS—Firm and in good demand at $6.25@7.50. Receipts, 5,016.

SHEEP—Receipts heavy; moderate demand and 2c lower, at $4.00@5.00. Receipts, 5,921.

Obituary.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Justice Henry Hogeboom, of the State Supreme Court, an eminent jurist, died this morning, aged 64.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Manton Eastburn, Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, died this morning.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

First Rally of the Liberals of the Fourth Ward.

Central Hall Filled with the Friends of Mr. Greeley.

Addresses by Several Well-Known Citizens.

Announcements of Meetings to Occur.

The first blow for Greeley and Reform was struck in the Fourth Ward last evening—a ward whose boundaries surround the cream of Chicago's palatial residence property, and whose inhabitants, in a larger proportion than those of any other ward, are the solidest of our solid business men. A meeting, the call for which had been signed by a large number of the most prominent gentlemen of the city, was held last evening in Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club for the Fourth Ward, and the fact that the large hall was completely filled with a class of men who rarely make their appearance on such occasions, was, of itself, sufficient to render the gathering one of the most significant of the campaign in Chicago. An excellent brass band was in attendance, and, at 8 o'clock, the hall contained not less than six hundred people.

The meeting was called to order by St. Clair Sutherland, who nominated for Chairman Hon. John C. Dore, Senator from Cook County, who took the chair amid loud applause. He said that the primary object of the meeting was the formation of a club, which should procure a room in which the citizens of the locality could assemble from time to time, and discuss the political questions of the day. It was time that such an organization should be formed in this ward, as already all the other wards had organized clubs. He suggested that preliminary steps be taken to that end.

D. H. Danolds, Esq., moved the appointment of a Committee of five to report permanent officers of the Ward Club. The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. D. H. Danolds, Martin Thatcher, E. G. Keith, Nelson Monroe, and Charles E. Godfrey.

On motion of Judge Otis, Mr. Theodore H. Brown was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Sutherland suggested that, while the Committee were absent, Judge Otis address the meeting.

Hon. John McQuigg, of New York, a venerable-looking gentleman, and Hon. Palmer V. Kellogg, of this city, were invited to take seats on the platform.

Judge Otis, in response to loud calls for a speech, said that the writing of the words, "Let us have peace," was the most popular act of Grant's life; but how had he kept the promise therein implied? He arrayed the South against the North, and had used his power to keep alive, in all its bitterness, the old spirit of hate between those sections. He had disgusted the founders of the Republican party by his selfish and sordid acts, and the result was the meeting last May in Cincinnati—one of the most remarkable gatherings ever assembled in this country. Who indorsed the movement there originated? Out of the seven statesmen who composed Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet, four were living, and three of the four were hearty supporters of Horace Greeley—Chief Justice Chase, Montgomery Blair, and Gideon Welles—besides such men as Senator Sumner, N. B. Banks, Governor Sprague, and a host of the best and ablest men in the land, who were formerly regarded as the pillars of the Republican party. In Illinois we had Lyman Trumbull [loud applause], Judge Davis, Governor Koerner [applause], Hon. John M. Palmer [applause], John F. Farnsworth, S. M. Moulton, John Wentworth [applause], Horace White, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Governor Brown, Grinnell, of Iowa, and Donnelly, of Minnesota, and a host of others. Macbeth found that a man could live when his brains were out, but it was doubtful if the Grant party could survive by the withdrawal of such men of brains as these. The speaker dwelt upon the lifelong services of Horace Greeley, saying that he was more like Benjamin Franklin than any other living man. He knew of no man who had given so much good advice, or who was so familiar with all the needs of society. He was the author of the maxim: "Are you 30 years old?" "Yes." "Then don't change your occupation unless you are a gambler or a horse-thief." [Applause and laughter.] The Lord said: "Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward," —not backward,—and this was the platform of the Liberal party. We all agreed to free the slaves of the South, but we didn't agree to enslave the whites. [Applause]. Horace Greeley was the first to demand that when the negro was given the vote, the white man should be given amnesty. [Applause.] His demand had been only partly complied with, and there still remained much of reconciliation to accomplish. General Grant confessed that he knew nothing of statesmanship; his friends confessed it for him. Then should men hesitate when comparing him with Horace Greeley, who had for years past taught Senators, statesmen, Presidents themselves the science of Government? [Applause.] Politics had fallen to such a low ebb that, with the exception of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln, a statesman had not filled the Presidential chair for fifty years. Presidents were now elected to help into office such bummers and leeches as Tom Keefe. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Danolds, of the Committee on Organization, reported as follows, the report being unanimously adopted:

President—Judge N. B. Boyden.

Vice Presidents—T. W. Wadsworth, G. W. Bernard, Patrick O'Brien, Lazarus Silverman.

Secretary—General Theo. F. Brown.

Corresponding Secretary—Elliott Durand.

Treasurer—Lazarus Silverman.

Executive Committee—G. W. Bernard, D. H. Danolds, Palmer V. Kellogg, F. Coolbaugh, E. G. Keith, Martin Thatcher, Geo. W. Todd.

Judge Boyden, the President-elect, on being conducted to the platform, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and pledged himself to perform the duties to the best of his ability. He should defer any further remarks until some future meeting, as a large number of gentlemen of high standing were present in the audience, and he would prefer that they should speak.

In response to loud calls, Mr. T. A. Moran made a brief address. He remarked upon the fact that Democrats and Republicans now stood upon common ground, and accounted for it by the fact that Democrats had accepted the situation as an accomplished fact, and had made a new departure in favor of the amendments to the Constitution, and of the unification and pacification of the South with the North. The intelligent, progressive men of the party had taken this departure, and only those stubborn members, who never have a new idea, remained behind. Thus it was that Democrats were found with Republicans—simply because there was nothing to keep them apart. He had united on the issue of pacification of the South and purification of the Government. [Applause.] The Democratic party had passed away because the issues upon which it was founded had passed away, and had joined with the purer and better element of the Republican ranks and formed the party of progress and reform. Cincinnati and Baltimore were not movements of the politicians, but movements in spite of the politicians. The people would come together, and they did. Grant had promised to have no policy which was opposed to the will of the people; but, instead of consulting such honest and able exponents of the will of the people as were Sumner, Trumbull, and Schurz, he took for his guides Morton and Cameron, men who, like Grant himself, had only selfish, personal ends in view—the continuance in their hands of the vast power, patronage, and profit of the Government. They had sought to get up a side-show at Louisville at their own expense, in order to help Grant's chances of re-election. These "non-transferable" Democrats, who would not vote for Greeley under any circumstances, were transferable C. O. D.—cash on delivery. [Laughter and applause]. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had earnestly, honestly, and ably sought, with Lyman Trumbull, to reform the Republican party inside the party. This was a sufficient answer of the statement that Senator Trumbull and Horace White wrote certain resolutions indorsing the Administration. These two men, after laboring hard for two years, failed to reform their party while in it, and they left it, as many of you have done. [Voices. "Yes, hundreds of us."] It was a severe commentary upon the intelligence of Senator Logan that he should continue to harp upon those Springfield resolutions. The speaker concluded by saying that Horace Greeley was the embodiment of all the principles contained in the Cincinnati platform, and he would be called upon in November to preside over a nation too grand in its intelligence to have an ignoramus for its President. [Applause.]

After music by the band, General E. W. Smith was called upon for a speech. He said that, like many others whom he saw before him, he had always been an ardent Republican, and was none the less so now so far as were concerned the principles of that party. He spoke of the gross mistreatment visited by Grant upon the lamented General George H. Thomas, who, in the face of an earnest prayer that he might be assigned to duty elsewhere, because he had lived there, and knew the effect of the climate upon his system, was sent to California, where he should be isolated from that warm circle of friends and admirers who would have made him a dangerous rival to the ambitious Commander-in-Chief in the hearts of the American people, and where he died in less than one year, just as he had predicted. Had General Thomas lived, he would not have permitted this fact to be made known; but after his death the speaker had gained the information through a friend, who learned the facts from the widow of the noble old Roman. This allusion to General Thomas was received with breathless attention by the audience, who broke into long-continued applause when the speaker referred to the infinite superiority of the dead soldier when compared with the living President. General Smith proceeded to review Grant's actions as President, [illegible] had prostituted the high office of President to the purposes of individual gain.

At the conclusion of General Smith's remarks, the President of the club invited all those present to attach their names to the ward club roster, and a large number of gentlemen stepped forward for that purpose. After some time thus occupied, the meeting adjourned.

NINTH WARD.

A large number of the Greeley and Brown residents of the Ninth Ward assembled last evening in Cardwell's Hall, No. 300 West Harrison street. Stirring addresses were delivered by local speakers. The residents of this ward will hold another meeting at the same place next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, to consummate the organization of a campaign club. A full attendance is desired.

HEADQUARTERS NEWS.

Among the gentlemen who visited the Liberal Headquarters yesterday were the following: Fritz J. Stien, Iowa City; George Clopton, Lyons, Iowa; Tunge Stahl, Galena; H. A. Farnam, and James Jones, Evanston.

Judge Stahl is a candidate for the Legislature. Two years ago he was defeated by one vote, while the Republican majority in his district was between 800 and 1,000. He says nine-tenths of the Republicans in Galena, Grant's home, who voted for Grant four years ago, will cast their ballots for Greeley in November.

The headquarters of the Liberal State Committee will to-day be removed to No. 77 South Clark street (Superior Building). The rooms occupied by the Committee are on the first floor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The friends of Reform and Good Government should not forget the flag-raising and barbecue at the corner of Blue Island road and Wabansia avenue, near the rolling mills, on Saturday afternoon and evening. Governor Koerner, Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, Hon. J. C. Dore, Hon. L. B. Otis, and others will address the assemblage. A good time is anticipated, and all who possibly can should attend.

There will be another grand rally at the South Side Greeley and Brown Headquarters, No. 454 Wabash avenue, this evening. Hon. Jesse O. Norton, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., W. C. Myers, and others will be present and address the meeting. These headquarters are fitted up most attractively, and a good attendance is anticipated.

The Hon. Melville W. Fuller will address the Cottage Grove avenue Greeley and Brown Club, at the wigwam, corner of Douglas place and Cottage Grove avenue, to-morrow evening.

A meeting of the Fifth Ward Greeley and Brown Club will occur to-morrow evening at Falkenberg Hall, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets. General I. N. Stiles, Captain Davis, and others will address the meeting.

TO-NIGHT.

The following announcements of meetings to be held this evening are made:

Third Ward—No. 454 Wabash avenue. F. A. Moran and others will address the assemblage.

Eighth Ward—Spence's Hall, No. 276 Blue Island avenue. Hon. B. G. Caulfield and Charles Hines, Esq., will speak.

Tenth Ward—Liberal Headquarters, No. 58 South Canal street. Addresses will be made by C. G. P. Holden and W. J. Onahan.

Twelfth Ward—Corner of Kinzie and Rucker streets. C. H. Harrison and Senator Woodward will deliver addresses.

Fourteenth Ward—Tammany Hall, No. 620 West Indiana street. Major North, Hon. Thomas Hartley, of the *Daily News*, and E. T. Martin, Esq., will speak.

Twentieth Ward—Corner of Ohio and North Wells streets. There will be speeches by Dr. C. J. Shields, Hon. W. C. McClure, and Colonel Hamilton.

THE SAFE MONUMENT.

How the West Park Commissioners Will Commemorate the Fire.

Description of Mr. Jenny's Plans for the Monument of Safes.

The project of a suitable monument to commemorate the Great Chicago Fire of Oct. 8-9, 1871, was noticed in THE TRIBUNE some months ago, but no serious belief was entertained that such a monument would ever be built, or that, if built, it would be composed mainly of old safes. The irony of the idea was too great for its adoption, it was thought, but the suggestion was seized upon by the West Side Park Commissioners. Mr. W. L. B. Jenny, the architect of the Board, was called upon to furnish a design in which the safes should constitute the chief material, and which should combine elegance and meaning. The design was presented to the Board some weeks ago, and considered carefully by them. It was thought, however, that a monument commemorating the Great Chicago Fire ought to be somewhat richer than was originally intended and that, to be complete, it must contain some recognition of the unprecedented alms-giving of which we were the recipients. Mr. Jenny was, accordingly, requested to furnish a second design. This task he has nearly completed, and, judging from the design, the monument will be well worthy a conspicuous place in the parks.

The base of the monument is 16 feet high and 23 feet in diameter, and rests upon a circular platform, three steps high, and 56 feet in diameter. The base is a Gothic arcade, with 22 groined arches. Between the arches, in the interior, will be marble tablets, 3 by 8 feet in dimensions, upon which will be inscribed the amounts donated by our sister cities, and other matter germane to the subject. Upon this arcade is a terrace, approached by a flight of stairs in the interior of the monument. On the centre of this terrace rises the foundation of this superstructure. It is circular in form, 14 feet in diameter, and 14 feet high, decorated with four arches, one of which is a doorway leading out on to the terrace, and the others furnishing light to the interior. Between these are eight colonettes, containing tablets for inscription. The shaft, composed of safes donated by business men for this purpose, rises in solemn mockery to a height of 60 feet. Some difficulty will doubtless be met with in working the different sized safes comfortably in, and a good portion of the shaft will probably be brickwork or stone masonry. The shaft terminates in an iron column, 14 feet high, surmounted by a globe in flames, modestly signifying the utter destruction of the earth by the catastrophe to its most important member.

The safes were given to the Commissioners immediately after the fire, and have been awaiting the action of the board since that time. There is plenty of rubbish in the city which could be used with great effect in finishing off the monument, but the Commissioners have not appeared willing to recognize that fact, especially as the rubbish is filling many important city offices.

The design for the shaft is necessarily tame and commonplace, but the base is exceedingly graceful. The monument will be unique when completed. The corner stone is to be laid on October 8 or 9, the ceremonies attending this particular ceremony to be conducted by the Board.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A She-Devil.

A week or two ago, the daughter of Mrs. Rose Mulvell, a respectable widow lady residing in the West Division, disappeared from her home. Search was made for her in every direction, but no clue to her whereabouts could be ascertained until Wednesday afternoon, when her afflicted mother was informed that she was an inmate of a house on State street, kept by a woman named Lucinda Taylor. This female is among the most depraved of her sex. Not content with keeping a house of ordinary bad character, she has progressed from one stage of crime to another, until, at last, she has come to be known as a procuress who does not hesitate to entice tender children from their parents. Mrs. Mulvell informed the police authorities of her discovery, and Sergeant Fitzpatrick was detailed to examine Taylor's establishment, and, if the facts proved to be as stated, arrest the inmates. The officer proceeded to the house with a squad of men, on Wednesday evening, and found that the mother's worst fears were realized. The missing girl was there in the society of depraved boys and girls, ranging from 12 to 16 years of age. Yesterday Justice Banyon fined the female inmates $15 each, and the male inmates $10 each, and ordered Mrs. Mulvell's daughter to be brought home. The woman Taylor escaped a heavy fine by proving that she was out of the city when the girl was brought to her house.

A Chaw.

One of those rare but telling and characteristic episodes that prove how completely the mimic passion and strong situations of the stage arouse a ready sympathy in the popular heart, occurred at the Academy of Music on the last night of "Ben McCullough." Byron, as "Ben," had just entered the drawing room of his vindictive mother-in-law; returned from his vagrant wanderings, and stood face to face with the authoress of all his miseries, though unknown to her. With streaming white locks and shaggy beard, glistening with snow flakes from the raging storm without, his tall, gaunt figure trembling with fatigue, with features pinched and worn with exposure and starvation, he replies to the proffers of refreshment, "Have ye got a chaw of terbaccer, old woman? I'd give a thousand dollars for a chaw of terbaccer." The tremulous and pathetic tone of the request carried a ready sympathy to one heart at least, and, quick as lightning, a youthful voice from the crammed gallery squeaked out, "There's chaw for yer, mister!" and a large roll of "sweet-tooth" fell at the feet of the forlorn "Ben." The effect can be better imagined than described, but the "point" was irresistible, and the humor of the event will not soon be forgotten by the large auditory that witnessed it.

Horses Destroyed.

The alarm from Box 148, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the breaking out of fire in the blacksmith shop of Heining & Borgen, No. 33 Chicago avenue, a one-story frame building, with a basement below the sidewalk, used as a stable. There were two horses in this portion of the building, both of which were consumed. One belonged to the blacksmithing firm, and the other to Messrs Smith & Loher. The latter animal was valued at $400, and was uninsured. The building was damaged more than 50 per cent, and is, therefore, almost a total loss, as the fire ordinance prohibits its repair. The total loss of Heining & Borgen amounts to about $1,500; insurance $1,000, in the Brewers', of Milwaukee. The fire was caused by sparks which fell from the forge into a pile of hay in the basement. There might have been a very destructive conflagration had it not been for the intervention of a brick building, which presented a solid wall, unbroken by windows, to the flames. A steamer is sadly needed in the vicinity of Chicago avenue bridge, which is densely populated and built up with frame houses.

Theodore Thomas' Concerts.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the coming of Mr. Thomas' truly great concert organization, of which every American ought to be proud, and which the New York *Tribune*, discoursing of the Strauss concerts, makes the timely comment that, after all, the Jubilee, and the foreign bands, and Johann Strauss have by no means afforded musical treats equal to those of the Thomas concerts at the Central Park Garden, and that even the Strauss waltzes are more satisfactory when under the direction of Mr. Thomas than they have been under the composer's baton at the Academy of Music. High compliment this is, but well deserved, as the thronging of musical *connoisseurs*, in common with the great public, to the Thomas concerts, abundantly testifies. The range of the programme so mingles the best with the most popular, the classical with the modern, that devotees of every school can find something to admire. Mr. Thomas will inaugurate Aiken's Avenue Theatre on the 7th or 9th of October.

The Fire Department.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, and was attended by all the members except Commissioner Davis. The session was devoted exclusively to Fire Department business. Secretary Ward read the minutes of several previous meetings, and they were approved. Bids for furnishing hay for the ensuing year were opened, and disposed of as follows: Charles Versema, of the town of Jefferson, was awarded the contract for the West and North Divisions at $10 per ton; Dennis Bartley was awarded the contract for the South Division, provided he furnishes the entire division. Mr. Bartley had the contract last year, but delivered hay to only a few of the houses. G. W. Dugan, having served sixty days satisfactorily, was appointed a regular member of the force. George E. Fuller and David Burke were nominated, and added to the list of applicants, subject to the call of the Chief Fire Marshal. The Board then adjourned.

Everything.

The Actives will try a little base ball with the Baltimores on Monday at Green's Garden.

—The annual picnic of All Saints' Episcopal Sunday School will occur to-morrow at Maywood. Cars leave the Galena depot at 9 a. m., and stop at Park station.

—Edmund Yates, the novelist, arrived at New York from Europe yesterday, and will rusticate at Newport until the lecture season commences. He is one of the stars in our Star Lecture Course.

—The withdrawal of Mr. E. S. Pike from the firm of E. Mason & Co. has resulted in the dissolution of the firm, and its reorganization under the same name as before.

—A valuable horse belonging to Joseph Stockton & Co. was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, on Sherman street, by being run into by a team belonging to the same firm.

—A little boy named James Moran, whose parents reside in Plymouth, Wis., was found sick on the street, yesterday, and was sent to the County Hospital by the police authorities. He came to this city for the purpose of finding an uncle, but was unsuccessful in the search.

—Charles Peters attempted to drive a horse and wagon across the Rock Island Railroad track, at Eighteenth street, last evening, in front of a locomotive, and narrowly escaped injury in consequence. His vehicle, however, was badly wrecked.

—Captain Forrest, of the Lake View police force, hunted for a thief who stole Mr. Gillette's harness on Sunday night. He found the thief on Monday night 20 miles south of Chicago, and on Tuesday night received—the thanks of J. J. Gilmore.

—A quarterly meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held this evening at 2:30 o'clock in the Centenary Methodist Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets. There will be a prayer meeting at 10:30 a. m., and a business meeting at 2:30 p. m.

—The new route to Cincinnati, via Kankakee, over the Illinois Central, and Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Roads will be formally opened on Sept. 17, upon which occasion the Chicago delegates to the Pork-Packers' Convention at Cincinnati will be among the passengers.

—James Conroy, a sailor, was locked up in the same cell in the Harrison street Station with an intoxicated Englishman named William Munson, on Wednesday afternoon. After the Station-Keeper had departed the sailor attacked Munson in a savage manner, and beat him terribly about the head. When Justice Banyon was informed of the fact, yesterday, he fined Conroy $100. The prisoner offered no objections, but said he had no recollection of pounding anybody.

—There was no fire in the Washington street tunnel yesterday morning. The rumor to the contrary effect was caused by the vapor ascending from a barrel of lime, which had been left open, and which was being slacked by rain. It would be well for the Board of Public Works to examine the tunnel, anyhow. There is an immense pool of water in the centre of the vehicle passage which impedes travel and rots the pavement.

—Barney McGuire, the man who stole a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Thomas Fitzsimmons from in front of the Orient House, on State street, Wednesday afternoon, and who was subsequently arrested with the property in his possession by an officer of the Archer Avenue Station, as mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, has been brought face to face with Justice Banyon. His examination was postponed for ten days, in bail $2,000, in order to give the authorities an opportunity to ascertain if the prisoner is not the same person who recently stole a valuable rig from a farmer residing near Willow Springs.

—The Kleinman-Bogardus match for the American championship badge and $500 a side, which was to have been shot at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, was postponed on account of the illness of Captain Bogardus, who now lies at the Briggs House severely sick with bilious fever. It is an odd circumstance that the identical clause which Kleinman inserted in the agreement for the match—that it should take place on 12th of September, except in case of sickness or bad weather worked to the benefit of his opponent. The match is now set for Sept. 26, at Dexter Park, two weeks from yesterday.

—The Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, held a meeting yesterday, at which the understood resignation of Professor Haven was informally discussed. The general opinion of the meeting was that, as President of the University, the Doctor has been useful to an extent that circumstances may not permit in another capacity, and the unanimous wish was that he will not leave them. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 16, at which definite action will be taken. The University enters on its current year with 115 new students in the preparatory classes, and a freshman class of about 60.

—Superintendent J. C. Rankin received, yesterday, the following proposals for sand, to be used in the construction of the new Custom House. The sand is purchased by the cubic yard of 27 feet: J. P. Shaw and J. E. Page, $2; T. S. Clarkson, $2.24; C. M. Sampson, $2.25; Lill's Chicago Brewing Co, $1.75; F. A. Johnson, $2.50; Fox & Howard, $1.90; F. Carman & Co, $1.65; C. W. Haskin, $1.89; Clark, Elbert & Stuck, $2; E. Donaghue, $1.90; Murphy & Naughton, $1.90. No award was made.

—The philanthropic ladies and gentlemen of Hillsboro, Ill., have been deceived. Inquiry was set on foot by them as to the identity of "Mrs. Arlington, of Chicago," who was making collections for the benefit of the "Ladies' Christian Union, using the name of Mrs. Dr. Patton as President, and Mrs. O. C. Gibbs as Secretary." An item inquiring in yesterday's TRIBUNE as to her right to do so, produces from Mr. O. C. Gibbs a communication, in which he states that Mrs. O. C. Gibbs never was connected with the institution to which she is credited, and that "any person who is using her name in raising money for any purpose whatever is a fraud," with a heavy dash under the "fraud."

—The following building permits were granted by the Board of Public Works yesterday: To United States, four-story and basement stone building, 345x210, fronting on Adams, Clark, Jackson, and Dearborn streets; Clifton Hotel Company, five-story and basement brick building, 78x173, corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street; Henry Bennett, two-story and basement brick building, 23x72, No. 1340 Prairie avenue; Bennet, Crilley & Brother, two-story and basement brick building, 159x35, on Indiana-av.

—That cheerful and interesting architectural prodigy covering the heads of the city officers, opened in the roof, yesterday, and inundated the Indian braves, Mayor Medill, Comptroller Ebrley, Treasurer Gage, Nuisance-Abater Rauch, and Sidewalk-Inspector Carter to a grievous extent. The water poured in from the roof in a fearful deluge, and rendered the apartments in the east and north ends untenable. Meanwhile, the neglected condition of the drains on Market and Madison streets caused a flood, which extended to nearly all the basements in the vicinity of the intersection of those two thoroughfares. Considerable damage to property was the result. Similar losses were reported from the West Division.

—On Wednesday evening Officer Murphy, belonging to the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, attempted to disperse a noisy crowd of men which had congregated at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-seventh street. Instead of obeying the orders of the policeman, they abused him shamefully, and some of them held him while others struck him. The officer called upon August Binz, the brewer, for assistance, but that individual not only refused to aid him, but ordered the men to hold him until he (Binz) could send for Sergeant Barrett and have the matter investigated. Barrett paid no attention to Binz, but sent two men to Murphy's assistance. The arrest of Matt Latznor and Joseph B. Zintz, two of the rowdies, was then effected. Yesterday Justice Banyon fined them $50 each, and assessed a fine of $20 upon Binz for refusing to aid the officer when called upon. A man named Hatting was fined $10 for interfering. Notice of an appeal was given.

SPORTING.

Two Fine Games of Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—One of the finest games contested this season was played on the Union grounds, this afternoon, between the Bostons and Mutuals. The fielding on both sides was splendid. The Mutuals won by a score of 3 to 2, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bostons	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Mutuals	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The game between the Eckfords of Brooklyn and Baltimore club, this afternoon, was the most closely contested ever played here. The fielding of the Eckfords was very fine, but the Baltimores excelled at the bat. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning, in consequence of rain. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Eckfords	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimores	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

The Races at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12.—The races began to-day more favorably and with a larger attendance than on either of the two preceding days. The first race was for a purse of $1,000, by 2:40 horses, $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth. Six entries were made. A heavy rain began falling at the close of the first heat, which made the track very heavy. The two other heats were made, notwithstanding the heavy track and the inclement weather. John won in three straight heats. Time, 2:31, 2:35½, and 3:00. John Chambers took the second prize, White Hawk the third, and Slowgo the fourth. B. M. Forney was distanced in the second heat.

The track being in such poor condition the second race, for a purse of $2,000, for 2:27 horses, was postponed until Saturday. The pacing race was also postponed until the same day.

Yacht Race.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—The race of the New York Yacht Club for the Newport Cup, to-day, was sailed by the Dauntless, Palmer, Vesta, Magic, and Madeline. The Palmer won, beating the Dauntless 3½ minutes.

THE FAR WEST.

The Laura Fair Case—Cardinell Discharged—One Juror Selected Out of Six Hundred and Fifty Examined—Other News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—Judge Reardon reprimanded Cardinell for talking with a juror in the Fair case, but said, while his motives were not free from suspicion, he had introduced evidence flatly contradicting that of Juror Sanuff, and he could not hold him guilty under the testimony, but would discharge him, though the matter would undergo a further examination—meaning by the Grand Jury. Cardinell has a desk in the office of defendant's counsel. Six hundred and fifty persons have been examined already, but only one juror has been obtained.

The Princes Augusta and Philip, of Saxe, and Dr. Waura, sailed for Hanover by Webb's Australian steamer to-day.

Ex-Supervisor Kelley was arrested to-day, charged with a conspiracy to murder J. B. Shay, a witness in a real estate title forgery case, now pending in the Courts.

Stocks are better.

W. G. Hoff, a California pioneer, died to-day.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the rescinding of the 10 per cent discriminating duty against goods imported in Japanese vessels, in the case of the cargo of the ship Fugi Maura, which arrived last week.

Lawlessness Among the Alaska Indians—Three Jurors Obtained in the Fair Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Despatches from Victoria report that matters in Alaska are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The only place where there is anything like government in Alaska is in the immediate vicinity of Sitka. Outside life and property are at the mercy of the Indians.

Three jurors have now been obtained in the Fair case.

MISSOURI.

Return of Indian Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Hon. John L. Lang, General McDonald, and Governor McCook, of Colorado, Indian Commissioners, recently sent to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the purchase of a part of their reservation in Colorado, returned here to-night. They held a council with the Indians, but in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of them present to complete negotiations, nothing definite was accomplished. A large proportion of those at the Council, however, expressed a willingness to dispose of part of their reservation, provided fair prices for land could be agreed upon. The Commissioners will meet in Washington on the 2nd inst., and report to the Interior Department.

FOREIGN.

Death of Prince Albrecht, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army.

Probability that Marshal Bazaine Will Be Sentenced to Death.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The steamships Alexandria and Iowa have arrived out.

Mr. Turner, the United States Minister to Liberia, who has just arrived from the West Coast of Africa, interviewed Edmund Hammond, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, yesterday. Turner is on leave of absence, and will go to America before returning to Monrovia.

France.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A private letter from a French military man of rank to a friend in this city, states it is certain that the verdict of the court-martial upon Marshal Bazaine will find him guilty of infidelity to duty, and that the Marshal will be sentenced to death.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The proprietors of several collieries in the Department of Pas de Calais have executed their first contract for furnishing coal to England. The quantity sent is 250,000 tons.

M. Gontant Biron is expected at Thionville to report to Thiers what passed at his interview with the Emperor of Russia at Berlin.

The Radicals are determined to celebrate the anniversary of the first Republic with banquets in Paris and the provinces.

Gambetta has promised to speak at one of these banquets in the south of France.

Thiers has been informed by M. Bourgoing that the Pope has abandoned all idea of leaving Rome.

Austria.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A London cable despatch says that a despatch received there from Vienna, announces the death of Prince Albrecht, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army. He was 55 years of age.

Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 12.—The gentlemen connected with the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal arrived here this morning from Geneva. They were met at the railway station by the President and members of the Federal Council.

Sandwich Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Advices, per Olympia, from Honolulu, are meagre. The matter of the importation of goods direct from New York overland to San Francisco, thence to Honolulu, having caused complaint from many foreign importers, who claimed that the cost of transportation to San Francisco should be added to the original cost of the payment of duties, Hon. J. Mott Smith, Minister of Finance of Hawaii, has rendered a decision that the person purchasing the goods in New York, who procured there the Consul's certificate to his invoice as by law required and causes them to be forwarded thence to Honolulu, may make choice of any mode of transportation that he may see fit. Other duties here may be levied upon the original invoice as certified. The person, who is the Consul's officer, must swear that the invoice set forth the market value at New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The volcano Manualoa, Hawaii, is again in active eruption. The spectacle is magnificent.

Captain Alexander Almy, Assistant Superintendent of the American Guano Company, was killed by being thrown from a car at Jarvis Island, May 14.

The Arbitration.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says the award of the Geneva tribunal to America will be made in the form of a lump sum.

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—Sir Alexander Cockburn, British member of the Board of Arbitrators, will deliver an elaborate opinion on points wherein he differs from the decision of the Court. His secretaries are now engaged in the work of copying the opinion.

Australasia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—Advices on from Sydney, Aug. 3.

In Sydney garroting is becoming very frequent. The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales have voted to aid a line of mail steamers to San Francisco. Should the present Webb line receive aid from Congress that service will be subsidized if no other English line is ready to bid for the service.

Later communication has been received from the Agent General, that the Imperial Government approved of the Californian mail contract and would grant a subsidy of twenty thousand pounds.

At Fiji the native chiefs appear much dissatisfied with the Imperial Government, complaining among other things, that the excessive issue of paper money and the expenses of the Government are hurrying the kingdom into bankruptcy.

Mexico.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 12.—The Spanish bark Amoy from Acapulco, Mexico, for Falmouth, England, arrived here this morning short of provisions. The Captain experienced great trouble with the Mexicans while taking in her cargo. He had six of his crew taken prisoners, and they were held a week. He was fired at twelve times by armed bands, but fortunately escaped unhurt. An American gunboat had arrived about that time to look after such matters.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Capt. Wilson, of the British brig Bunter, from Jacksonville, to-day, picked up near Abaco, Aug. 29, a lifeboat, bottom up, which is supposed to be the missing boat of the steamer Bienville. The storm had broke her.

ILLINOIS.

A Sensation—Who Sent the Despatch to The Tribune Concerning the Ledlie Bourbon Letters?—Odd Fellows' Picnic—Thrown from His Mule and Killed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 12.—The sensation to-day is the attempt on the part of the Grand Jury of this county to compel W. W. Kelchner, Manager of the Springfield office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to divulge certain matters relative to the party or parties who sent the despatch to THE TRIBUNE which contained certain extracts from letters addressed to Joseph Ledlie, and which were said to have been stolen out of his room at the American House, in this city. The facts are that, on the 24th of August, the Bourbon Convention for this State met in this city, and Judge Ledlie, in order to meet his friends and properly entertain them, took rooms at the American House, to which he removed all his correspondence. While the Convention was in session, some one entered the rooms of Ledlie, which were left open, and took therefrom the letters which contained the damaging exposure of the conspiracy entered into between Ledlie and prominent Grant officials, in this State, to use the Bourbon element in the interests of Grant, and which was published in THE TRIBUNE special from this city. It will be remembered that it was reported that Ledlie, while in Louisville, pronounced extracts forgeries. He now acknowledges them to be genuine, and is seeking to convict some party of the crime of the larceny of the said letters. In order to find out who this party is, the Grand Jury desire, first, to ascertain who sent the despatch to THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Kelchner refused to disclose the name of the party, when asked who sent it. He was reported to Judge McClernand for contumacy, who decided the question a proper one. Mr. Kelchner then answered that the despatch was not delivered to him, and, therefore, could not tell who sent it. He was then asked if he knew the handwriting, which question he declined to answer, and he was again reported to Judge McClernand, who reserved his decision until to-morrow morning, when it is thought he will compel Kelchner to answer, or upon his failure so to do, commit him for contempt.

The Odd Fellows of this city, with many visiting brethren from other cities, paraded for a picnic at Oak Ridge Park, at noon, to-day. The procession, which was headed by the German Cornet Band, was composed of Springfield Lodge, Teutonia Lodge, Sangamon Lodge, and Prairie State Encampment. It was formed, and the line of march directed by Captain F. W. Hartschief, Marshal. At the park, a picnic dinner was indulged in, and speeches were made by N. G. McGuire, of Sangamon Lodge, and others. The festivities of the day wind up with a ball to-night.

Patrick Callom, a farmer, living in Chatham, in this county, visited this city to-day, and while here indulged, it is said, too freely in drinking whiskey. To-night, a little after dark, he started for his home, but before getting out of the city the mule on which he was riding kicked up and threw him off. In the fall he struck on his head, and broke his neck, the upper part of the spinal column protruding through the skin. He lived a short time after the accident.

The Supreme Court—The State Fair—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—The attention of the Supreme Court has been mainly occupied to-day in the examination of candidates for admission to the bar. The Court refused to admit a gentleman providing a certificate of leave to practice in Indiana. The Judges were the recipients of the bounteous hospitality of Hon. J. D. Caton in the afternoon, and the examination is resumed this evening.

The Board of Supervisors, now in session, have voted $3,000 for State Fair purposes. Everything in relation to the exhibition progresses most favorably.

The Radicals endeavored to get up a meeting last night to rejoice over the news from Maine, but utterly failed.

Burglars Arrested.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 12.—Four citizens of Chambersburg, Pike County, Ill., were arrested a few days since upon the charge of having, some time since, broken into J. Metze & Co.'s dry goods store, in that town, and robbing a safe of $1,800. One of the persons arrested has since confessed that he and the three other persons under arrest for the crime are the guilty parties, and relates circumstantially all the facts connected with the burglary. A physician named Coonlan is one of the persons implicated.

A Murderer Returned to the Woodford County Jail—Adjournment of the Circuit Court.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 12.—O'Neal, the El Paso (Ill.) murderer, was taken back to the Woodford County Jail to-day, at his own request and against the advice of his friends, as the feeling among the Irish is very strong against him.

The Circuit Court of Peoria County adjourned yesterday until the 23d.

IOWA.

Sitting Bull and Other Chiefs Attack the Yellowstone Expedition and Are Repulsed.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 12.—A special to the Sioux City *Journal* from Fort Sully, Dak., says that some Indians came in to the Cheyenne River Agency, of Dakota, yesterday, direct from the hostile country in the Yellowstone Valley. They report that Sitting Bull, Racer, and Gall-the-Neck were leading a large band of Uncapapas, Minneconjoux, and Santees. They made two attacks on the Yellowstone Expedition a few days since, but, finding the troops prepared for them, withdrew. Neither side lost any men. Subsequently these bands dispersed, and went off buffalo hunting. This is believed to be the end of the trouble in the Yellowstone Valley for this season. The despatch says that prominent military officers at Fort Sully consider this news reliable.

WILLIAM FORRESTER.

Arrival in New York of the Alleged Murderer of Mr. Nathan—History of His Career, Crimes, and Escapes—He Denies His Guilt.

From the New York Times, Sept. 10.

On the morning of July 28, 1870, the city was startled by the news that Mr. Benjamin Nathan had been brutally murdered. Who committed the crime was not then, and is not now, known. The tragedy became a mystery of Metropolitan crime, like other events of a similar character which preceded it. But, early in 1871, the sensation cropped up to the surface again by the semi-disclosures on the part of the police that William Forrester was the criminal. No statement of a similar kind was ever more unfounded. A notorious man, whose life had been passed among thieves and ruffians, had a brother serving a term in Sing Sing for larceny. He went to the late Superintendent Jourdan, and offered, in consideration of a promise to release his brother, to disclose the name of the Nathan murderer. The offer was accepted; the thief in Sing Sing was given a new trial and released on straw bail. Then the man alluded to said that the murderer was "Billy" Forrester. He said that Forrester and George Ellis, in perpetrating a burglary in the residence of a Mr. Schenck, had carried away a "dog" similar to the one with which Mr. Nathan was killed. Ellis was taken from Sing Sing and imprisoned for four months in the Sixth Ward Station. Vain efforts were made to induce him to reveal something which would criminate Forrester, but he never revealed a fact tending to do so, and was sent back to Sing Sing. The affair had leaked out by this time, and Superintendent Kelso issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $2,500 for the delivery of William Forrester. William Forrester's history is an eventful one, and so many unfounded statements, regarding his antecedents and career, have been circulated, that a few facts concerning the man may not be out of place. To begin, William Forrester is not his legitimate name. What his real name is, he has never made public among his companions. By some, more intimate than others, it is thought to be Matthew Browne, and this is, most probably, his real name. He was born in the Parish of Lafourche, La., and is now 37 years old. His parents were in humble circumstances, and Forrester, early in life, launched himself into the criminal life which he has since pursued. At 15 years, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Baton Rouge. Then again he was sentenced in Jackson, Miss. For years he travelled in the tortuous ways of thievery, gradually assuming more prominence as a clever criminal, until, on the 16th of November, 1868, with Walter Dunn, *alias* Wall Crosby, he was arrested for a burglary in Springfield, Ill., and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment in Joliet State Prison. On the 1st of April, 1869, he knocked his keeper senseless by a blow of a billet of wood, and escaped. On Nov. 26, 1869, he was arrested by Detective Dearborn, of Boston, for a burglary committed there in September. Dearborn determined to bring his prisoner to this city and surrender him to Allen Pinkerton, who had a requisition for him from Illinois, a reward of $5,000 having been offered for his apprehension by the Governor of that State. While on the New Haven train in New Haven, Forrester jumped out of the car window and escaped. On the 7th of February, 1870, with Walter Dunn, Jim Elliott, *alias* Cock-eyed Jim, a prize-fighter and thief, and George Ellis, *alias* Pretty George, he attempted to rob Rockafellar's Bank, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., but were discovered and pursued. Dunn and Elliott were captured while crossing the Susquehanna River. Forrester and Ellis escaped. They came to this city, and made their headquarters in a liquor saloon in the Twentieth Ward. There they planned the robbery of Solomon Migel's diamond store, No. 23 East Fifteenth street. Ellis got in, and dropped his "jimmy" behind the door when discovered by the watchman, who was too cowardly to seize him. So he escaped. Ellis was soon after arrested by Pinkerton's men for the burglary at Wilkesbarre and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct. But he preferred five years in Sing Sing to fifteen in Cherry Hill, and so pleaded guilty to the Migel burglary before Recorder Hackett. Officer Townley, of Pinkerton's force, then arrested Forrester in front of "The" Allen's hotel, corner of Prince and Mercer streets, on the 22d of April, 1870. Allen did not know either of the men, and thinking it was a private quarrel, and that Townley, who was the bigger man, was getting the best of the fight, gave him a startling blow in the eye, and Forrester escaped. On June 13, 1870, he was arrested by Chief Badger in New Orleans, and escaped by means of *habeas corpus*, before the necessary evidence against him could be produced in court.

On the morning of July 28 Mr. Nathan was murdered. Forrester at that time, it is contended by his friends, was nearly a thousand miles from the city. Forrester, in July, 1869, was married in Baltimore to Lizzie Thomas, daughter of old Bill Thomas, an experienced burglar. By her he has one child, born in this city. Where his wandering footsteps have been since the Nathan murder he has not said, but on Friday last he was arrested in Washington. Two men of strange appearance went to the saloon of Gustave Eggler, on Twelfth street, between B and C streets, and hired rooms. They attracted the attention of Detectives Geo. W. McElfresh and J. W. Coombs, of Washington, who watched their movements for four days, and on Friday at 12 o'clock walked into the saloon and arrested the two men who were standing by the bar. McElfresh said "I want you to come to the station-house." The men said "all right." On being taken to the Central Station they gave the names of Louis Kerns and William M. Jemsen. Louis Kerns was William Forrester. Chief of Detectives Clarvoe recognized him, and Forrester admitted he was the man sought for. Superintendent Kelso was at once telegraphed to. Jemsen is still detained in Washington as a suspicious person. On Sunday evening Captain Irving despatched Detective Farley to Washington to secure the prisoner and bring him to this city. Yesterday he received a despatch that he would arrive in the train due in Jersey City at 10 o'clock. Captain Irving went to the depot. Forrester was there. Chief Clarvoe, and Detectives McElfresh and Farley, brought him into the Washington depot at 1 o'clock. They hurried him on board the train, and hastily secured a compartment in the palace car. The depot was crowded with persons filled with morbid curiosity, desirous of looking at the unfortunate man as if he were a wild beast on exhibition. In the train the party maintained the strictest privacy, and Forrester, though heavily ironed, seemed in cheerful spirits. He said that he agreed to come on here without a requisition, knowing that he could prove his innocence of the terrible crime laid at his hands. He declared that of late he had felt hunted down, and was actually glad of his arrest, although he would eventually be sent back to Joliet prison to die, as he could not serve out the sentence of thirteen years he owed the institution. The train arrived in Jersey City twenty minutes behind time. The depot was crowded with sight-seers. It is evident that the detectives cautioned Forrester not to speak to reporters, for, although he was free and outspoken to the members of the press in Washington, he refused to say a word here. Captain Irving had a carriage placed at the rear of the depot in the side train entrance. Forrester was hurried up to the depot and hustled into the carriage. The crowd thronged around, and one man thrust his head into the window and asked Forrester some questions. Forrester said, "If you are a reporter, I don't want to say anything to you."

At 11 o'clock the carriage arrived at Police Headquarters. Captain Irving jumped out and was followed by Forrester. He was not a whit changed in appearance, except that his face was more bronzed than when he struggled with Townley in Mercer street. A cigar in his mouth, an old felt hat down over his eyes, a linen wrapper drawn over his shoulders to hide his manacled hands, he nimbly jogged up the steps of the Central office, his shackles jangling at his heels. Handcuffs, united by long chains which met at his knees, were on his hands and ankles. He was at once brought to the strong room and locked up. His shackles were removed and coffee given him. And then he said to one of the many detectives who were in the cell, "I'm glad of this. I can prove that I was not within a thousand miles of this city at the time the murder was done." All communication with him was denied reporters by Captain Irving. The jailer slept in the corridor all night. What will be the result of his arrest remains to be seen. There is no evidence against him, and he will be taken back to his Illinois Prison. On the 15th of July, 1871, Forrester wrote a letter, of which the following comprises extracts, to a friend in the city:

No. 28 —— STREET, NEW ORLEANS, July 15.

DEAR FRIEND: My head is splitting open. I got a letter from Jimmy to-day, where he says that the papers are giving it to me again. Why can't the fools know something? * * * Is there no hope of my getting a chance? I'm tired of this. If they want me dead, they can have me, for I'm not going back to that big Hoosier in Joliet. I know how it would be about that d—n thief [the private detective]. He wants to have me dead. Why can't the other folks show up their hand and let me see what they have against me. I can beat them all on the Nathan crack, for every man that knows me knows I didn't do it. If they only give me a show, I'm satisfied. * * * I hope that time will fetch the deal out right and square me. I don't want to be made a stall for any one else. * * * Lizzie is well, sends her love, and wants you and Georgie to write. This will be the last you will hear for some time from me. Tell Jimmy to do what I asked him to, and to let me know about Ben. Yours,

WILLIAM FORRESTER.

Shortly after this a proposition was made to Superintendent Kelso that if the thirteen years which Forrester owed Joliet State Prison were canceled, he should surrender and stand trial for the Nathan murder. The proposition was rejected. Three months ago Superintendent Kelso told a *Times* reporter we did not want Forrester, as his evidence was useless, and yesterday the Superintendent averred that he never declared Forrester to be the murderer, that there was only a suspicion against him, and that the evidence against him was extremely slight, and even then of a circumstantial nature. It was a question with many whether there was ever any evidence against Forrester, save the invention of the informer.

DIABOLISM IN ITALY.

Horrible Trade of a Parmese Jew and His Wife—Sad Story of Veronica Izzo—Desperate Death-Struggle in the Bay of Genoa—A Double Execution.

On the 24th of July, the ancient City of Parma, in Italy, was the scene of a double execution, to which the peculiar circumstances under which it took place, and the fact that the culprits that were beheaded were husband and wife, the latter a woman of prepossessing appearance, gave it an unusually horrible aspect.

Their names were Jacob and Anselma Behrendsohn. They were Israelites of German extraction, and had come to Parma four years before, seemingly in prosperous circumstances. Jacob, the husband, was a man about 40 years of age, and his wife, Anselm, a tall, handsome brunette, with flashing black eyes and exquisitely shaped hands and feet, only 26. Jacob Behrendsohn had opened in one of the suburbs of Parma a large millinery shop, in which he employed about a dozen young girls. The Parmesan women are noted for their extraordinary beauty, even those belonging to the lowest classes of society being generally tall, of fair face, luxuriant hair, and uncommonly graceful bearing. So Mr. Behrendsohn's employés were mostly very pretty girls. It was noticed, however, that the handsomest of them frequently left his establishment after being with him only a few days. They told the girls who remained that Mr. Behrendsohn had kindly obtained more lucrative situations at Leghorn, Genoa, or Marseilles, in which cities he had wealthy relatives in the same line of business. Most of the girls were Italian inland cities, who obtain places far from home, can neither read nor write, and so their relatives hear from them rarely, and at long intervals.

Both Behrendsohn and his handsome wife frequently made brief trips to the seashore, and returned always seemingly in the happiest mood. They were liberal to the poor of the city, they treated their girls well, and everybody spoke highly of them. No one suspected their true character, much less that they were to end their lives a few years afterward on the scaffold, by the hands of the public executioner.

When the truth finally became known—when it was discovered by what terrible means these fiends incarnate had amassed the money which they spent so freely, and apparently for such respectable purposes, and what a frightful fate they had prepared for their poor, innocent victims—there was an outburst of horror, such as Parma has never witnessed before, and the jail of the city, where they were confined, had to be guarded day and night by a strong military force.

In the latter part of December, 1871, a young man called at Behrendsohn's shop and said he wished to have a position for his sister, a sweet-looking girl of 18, with long golden hair, and the face of one of Raphael's Madonnas. Veronica Izzo was her name, and Behrendsohn immediately engaged her services at a salary much higher than was usually paid to milliner girls at Parma, and two or three days afterward he said she might do still better at Genoa, where she might obtain a situation at double the wages. He offered to accompany her to that place himself. She agreed to follow him, and a week or two afterward the two were in the superb old city of the Dorias. Behrendsohn proposed to Veronica to have a ride with him in the bay, which she joyfully accepted. They entered a barge, and were rowed out to the sea. No sooner, however, were they about five hundred yards from the shore than Behrendsohn and one of the oarsmen pounced upon the unsuspecting girl and tried to gag and bind her. She succeeded in freeing herself from their grasp, and seizing a large knife which was lying close to the oarsman, threatened to stab them unless they immediately rowed her back to the shore. Behrendsohn then tried to push her overboard, but she clung to the barge with desperate energy, and it was not until they had stunned her by striking her with the oar that she finally sunk into the water. It was about dusk, and no one had noticed the terrible tragedy that had been enacted in the beautiful bay.

But one of those curious accidents which happen so rarely, prevented the consummation of the foul murder. Veronica was picked up a few minutes afterward by a fisherman who sailed past the spot in a little craft where she was floating. After rubbing her tenderly and giving her a few drops of cognac, he succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. But the poor girl swooned away again, and she was still senseless when the kind-hearted fisherman landed with her on the quay. What should he do with her? He called a policeman, and the two carried the unconscious girl to the Hospital of San Geronimo, where a doctor examined her and dressed the large wound in her skull. She remained a week at the hospital, but her reason seemed to have been impaired by the terrible blows she had received on her head. To all inquiries as to where she was from, and who had treated her so brutally, she gave the most absurd answers. Behrendsohn's card, however, was found in her pocket; and so, after the wound was healed the Jew of Parma was written to, and on the following day he himself appeared at the hospital, and took poor Veronica away in a closed carriage, saying that she was a niece of his wife's, and was in the habit of running away from home. Upon returning with her to Parma, the Jew and his wife took her into the cellar of their house, and after chloroforming her, opened her jugular vein. The senseless victim of their cruelty bled slowly to death, and Behrendsohn thereupon dug a hole in the ground and interred her in it, even before her body was cold.

Now, what had caused him and his wife to pursue this atrocious course toward the beautiful girl? He had for years been engaged in the business of selling attractive young women to the villains who take them to Tripoli, Tunis, and Alexandria, and receive there a very high price for them from the proprietors of large harems. The Italian Government has been very remiss in trying to suppress this nefarious traffic, which is constantly carried on between the seaports of Leghorn and Genoa and the African coast, with unparalleled boldness and almost entire impunity. The slave-dealers cruise between these ports and the African coast, and such scoundrels as Behrendsohn supply them liberally with human merchandise. The fate that awaits the girls in Africa is too horrible to describe.

On the night of the assault upon Veronica Izzo, the Jew had two of his confederates in the barge. They intended to take her to an African goelette, which was lying outside the port. Well aware of the terrible punishment that awaits him and his accomplices, in case their crime should be discovered, had they attempted to murder their victim rather than let her escape. Hearing that she was in Genoa at the hospital, he had gone to her, as was clearly proved on the trial, for the purpose of murdering her. His wife had sent the servants out of the house at the time when he was expected to go back with her, and had everything in readiness for putting her to death.

Two days afterward a servant girl of Behrendsohn's noticed that her master was digging late at night in the cellar. He was trying to cover the spot where the senseless victim had poured out her life-blood. The discovery seemed so extraordinary to her that she told her lover about it, who, having spite against the Jew, informed the police of Berhendsohn's suspicious movements. An examination took place, the cellar was searched, and it did not take the authorities long to discover the horrible disfigured remains of the murdered girl.

Behrendsohn and his wife were at once arrested, and the latter hoping to save her life by a free confession, unfolded to the examining Judge all the crimes of which she and her husband had been guilty. The Jew himself denied for a long time that he was guilty, but finally he admitted all. They were sentenced to be beheaded on the 24th of July. Anselma behaved like a raving maniac when she heard of her doom. She threw herself on the ground, and yelled in the shrillest tones for mercy. Her husband was more callous. In the night, after the sentence had been passed upon him, Behrendsohn tried to hang himself in his dungeon, but was in time prevented from committing suicide.

When the guilty couple were led out to the scaffold, which was surrounded by a concourse of perhaps 10,000 excited spectators, the air was rent by cries of horror and execration. Anselma looked very beautiful in her close-fitting white dress, her hair had been cut off by the executioner, and her cheeks were [illegible] flushed. She was taken from the cart in which she had been conveyed to the scaffold, and when she beheld the headsman, who was waiting for her there at the fatal block, with the huge flashing axe in his right hand, she lifted her arms to heaven, and murmured something which [illegible] those who were closest to her were unable to understand. In Italy they [illegible] criminals very quickly, and so the beautiful murderess had not to wait long. Two officers seized her, and dragged her hurriedly to the block. One of them pushed her head on it, and before she was able to resist the headsman dealt her a terrible blow on the neck. Off rolled the head. Two minutes afterward Behrendsohn was put to death in the same manner. He was almost stolid in his despair, and was unable to walk from the cart up the steps of the scaffold.

—David Gilman swallowed a two-ounce vial full of laudanum in the presence of a young lady who wouldn't encourage him in Rochester, N. Y., Monday night, and fell falling asleep, was brought to with [illegible] of the essence of tobacco, procured by the young lady hastily from the wood [illegible] in a policeman's tobacco box, and [illegible] istered by her fair hands. A physician [illegible] ing soon, pronounced him out of danger.

—St. Paul and Minneapolis contributed $12,000 for Bishop Whipple's Divinity School in Faribault.

[illegible] *The Chicago Tribune.*

[illegible] day Morning, September 14, 1872.

Twenty-five workmen lost their lives in [illegible] Belgian coal pit, a few days since, by the accidental flooding of the mine.

By the explosion of a foundry boiler [illegible] Cincinnati yesterday, three persons were killed and nine badly injured. The cause of the disaster cannot be explained.

It is now said that the Pennsylvania [illegible] als concede the State to Buckalew, [illegible] that Cameron is now trying to save the [illegible] lature by trading votes two to one.

Rochefort, the exiled Communist, is reported to be in a dying condition at [illegible] Island of New Caledonia, the French penal colony.

Failures in Baltimore and New York within the last three days will aggregate between three and four million dollars. The suspended firms are principally engaged in the wholesale grocery business.

The great Sangamon County conundrum, "Who stole Joe Ledlie's papers," has [illegible] been answered, but unfortunately the members of the Grand Jury are the only possessors of the secret.

General Burnside, in his last general order, issued from the Republican headquarters in New York City, gives instructions to persons desiring to obtain admission tickets to the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh.

From a thorough canvass of Sangamon County, it appears that there are [illegible] Republicans who voted for Grant in 1868 [illegible] will this year vote for Greeley and Brown. So far as known, there are but four Germans in the county who will vote for Grant.

A despatch from Rome says that the [illegible] perors, in their recent conference at Berlin, agreed to request the Pope to break with the Jesuits, they promising to interfere with Italy in behalf of the foreign religious corporations at Rome.

A Grant paper in Washington announces that Hon. Jere Black has written a letter to Mr. Creswell exonerating the Postmaster General from all blame in the Chorpening matter. Mr. Creswell has, however, [illegible] it to employ a prominent attorney to conduct his defence.

A lively and exciting political contest is in progress throughout the State of California. The Greeley men had a great demonstration in San Francisco yesterday on the occasion of the dedication of the immense wigwam, just completed. The city was ablaze with torches, bonfires, fireworks, and enthusiasm.

The officers of the State Insurance Company having agreed to pay 40 per cent on the claims of creditors, those who have their claims on representations of Geo. Smith, for 10 cents on the dollar, propose to petition the Court to forbid the payment of said dividend on such claims, on the ground that said creditors were misled as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations.

Peoria had a Liberal demonstration yesterday, which demonstrated that the reform movement is not dead in that locality. Senator Trumbull addressed an enthusiastic audience of at least eight thousand people, and in the evening the Hon. Edward [illegible] and other speakers held forth to an audience quite as large. Peoria County promises well.

The New York *Sun*, in an editorial this morning, makes the statement that one of the prominent members of Congress mentioned in Oakes Ames' list has admitted to a reporter of that paper that, so far as he (the Congressman) is concerned, the list is correct. "Still another Republican Congressman," the *Sun* says, "has informed us that he was tendered a portion of the Credit Mobilier stock by a member of the Company, and it was declined."

Yesterday's Congressional nominations were: John W. Hazelton, Radical, First District of New Jersey; Lloyd Dowell, Radical, Sixth Maryland District; [illegible] L. Sessions, Radical, Thirty-first New York District; John O. Whitehouse, [illegible] Thirteenth New York District; Philip [illegible] Son, Radical, Eighth Georgia District; General George B. Smith, Liberal, Second [illegible] in District. Ex-Governor Curtin declined the nomination for Congress tendered him by the Radicals of Centre County, Pa. Edward Morris has declined the Liberal-Democratic nomination in the Second Pennsylvania District.

The tax delinquency matter in the [illegible] Court was up again yesterday, and the [illegible] ants have gained quite an important [illegible] The prosecution having failed to [illegible] evidence that was admissible as to the [illegible] ability of the returns on which it [illegible] list of delinquents, the objections of [illegible] quents' counsel have been sustained. The case of Roby is now being fought with a decision in view, and the Corporation Counsel is seeking for further evidence [illegible] the delinquent list is correct and [illegible] An appeal will be taken in each [illegible] termined against the city on the [illegible] grounds.

The New York police authorities [illegible] be in possession of the following facts connecting the prisoner Forrester with the murder of Nathan. They have one witness who will testify that, on the morning of the murder, he was walking on Twenty-third street when he observed two men coming from the Nathan residence, who were joined by a person who had been walking back and forward in the vicinity. The same morning these three strangers called at an oyster room on Eighth avenue, one of whom, on leaving, gave the barkeeper a shirt which was afterward found to be a shirt of peculiar make, saturated with blood. On investigation, it was found that a washerwoman had washed the shirt for a man who is now serving a term in [illegible] Prison. This convict was a pal of Forrester's. The first-named witness has [illegible] a number of photographs, picked out that of Forrester as the picture of the man who was walking up and down in the vicinity of the Nathan residence. George Ellis, now confined in the [illegible] Albany, will be present at the trial of Forrester, and will testify that the dog which was used in murdering Nathan was stolen from the house of [illegible] by Forrester and himself. As the case stands, Forrester is only looked upon as an accessory.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and most prices were higher. Mess pork was [illegible] and unchanged, at $14.00@14.50, [illegible] brand. Lard was quiet and [illegible] at 8 7-8@9c for winter, and [illegible] 3 to per lb for summer rendered [illegible] were quoted a shade firmer, at [illegible] for shoulders, and 8 1 2@8 5-8c for [illegible] Highwines were quiet and steady [illegible] gallon. Lake freights were very [illegible] 1-2c decline, at 12c for corn by [illegible] falo. Flour was strong and quiet [illegible] was active, and 1-2@1c higher, [illegible] weak at $1.27 1 2@1.28 cash; [illegible] 1.22 1 4 seller the month, and [illegible] October. Corn was more active, [illegible] closing at 30 3-4@37c cash, and 3[illegible] seller October. Oats were quiet [illegible] firmer, at 25c cash, and 25 3-4c [illegible] ber. Rye was active, and advanced [illegible] 57c. Barley was active, and advanced [illegible] but closed easier, at 67c for No. 2, [illegible] the month; and 57 1-2c for [illegible] met with a rather better demand [illegible] without important change in [illegible] were made at $4.55@5.95. Cattle [illegible] and weak, as did also sheep, [illegible] were not quotably lower.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Rev. Rev. [illegible] recently appointed Secretary of [illegible] Branch of the American [illegible] yesterday at Rosemont.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Hon. [illegible] a prominent citizen of this city [illegible] this afternoon. The deceased [illegible] was known as "Brandon" [illegible]